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**Notes of Lectures Delivered Nov. & Decem. 1831 Jan. & Feb. 1832
By the Professors of the Jefferson Medical College; Philadelphia.
Taken by Jos. S. Copes**

Joseph S. Copes

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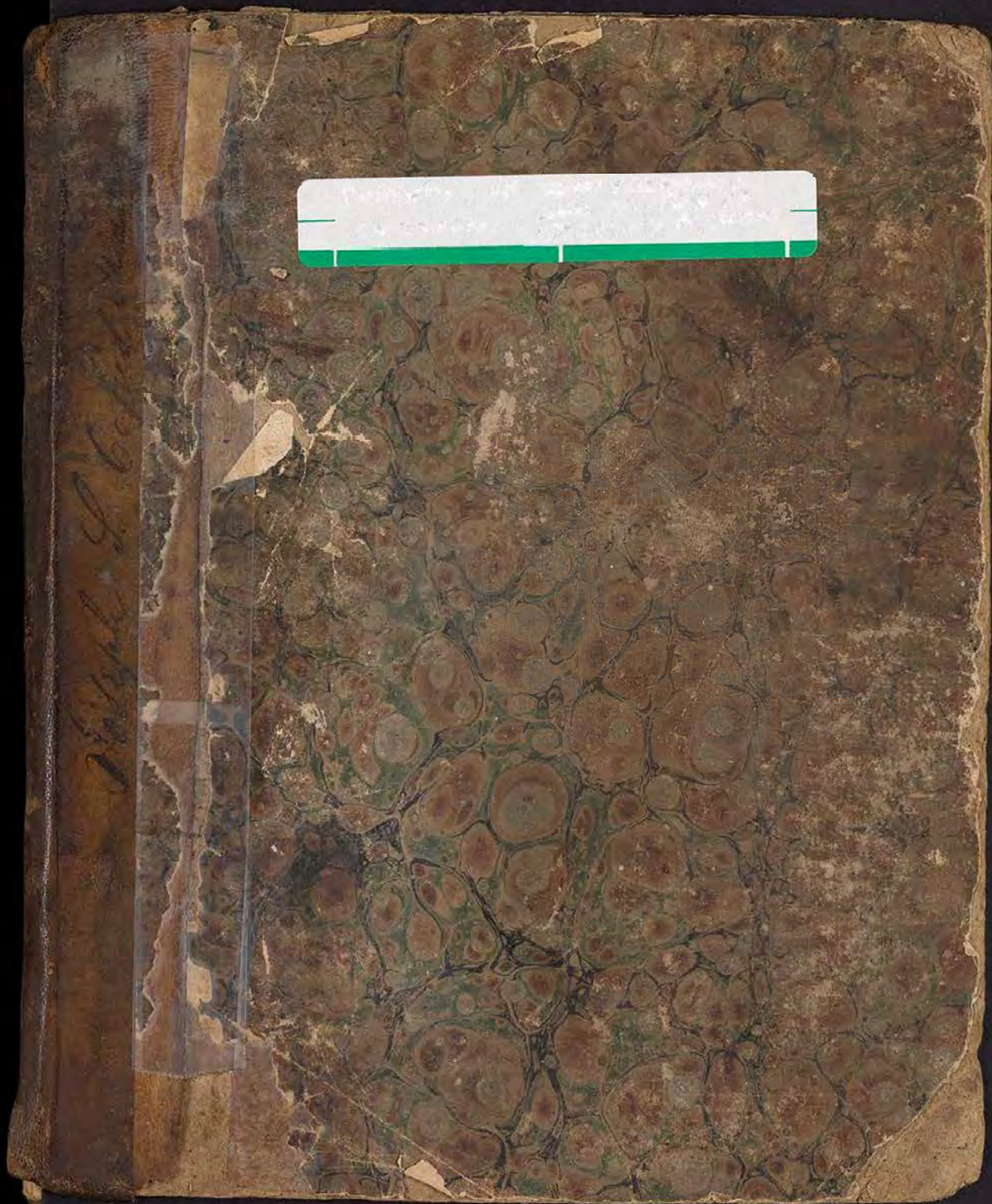
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The fact of the corotid artery lying in immediate
 contact with the optic Nerves, will serve as a
 ready explanation of the circumstance that
 disorders of vision are attendant on increased
 action of this artery. L. Harrison. M.D. Prof Anat.
 Jany line built

W. Harrison M.D. Prof Anat.
 1848
 1848

Notes of Lectures

Delivered Nov. & Decem. 1831 Jan. & Feb. 1832.

By the Professor of the
Jefferson Medical College;
Philadelphia

Taken by
Wm. A. Cooper

London

17th Decr 1791

To the Honble the
House of Commons

James Oglethorpe

Secretary

Dear Sir

broiling is the best mode of preparing meat for patients 2602. on the one hand & 700 & 665 on the other are the extremes of diet. Convulsions in children are produced by excess in the use of rich & irritating articles of food.

Nov 11th Dr Sweetser on Practice
Pathology. The pathological states of organs is produced by unhealthy stimulus or the stimulus may be healthy while the organ itself is debilitated or deranged.
Aiology is the doctrine of the causes of disease; which causes have been divided into Proximate, & Remote, & the latter into predisposing & exciting. The proximate cause is a physical cause & when it changes its character changes also the ^{& symptoms} nature of the disease. Diseases are divided into functional & organic, the latter so called from the existence of permanent derangement of organs & are in opposition to functional derangements in which no permanent derangement exists.

Contagion acts as a predisposing & exciting cause of disease. It is a specific virus generated by the sick & carried from them & fastens on persons in health, contagious diseases run a peculiar route, and when interrupted by ~~another disease~~ the supervention of another disease will after the cessation of that disease go on with their peculiar phenomena.

Dr McFellam on Surgery.

The character of local diseases often dependant on atmospheric vicissitudes and modes of life and always affected in some degree by the pathological condition of the different organs of the body, and if one part of the body is predisposed to take on disease, the effects of aerial poison when disseminated through the system by means of the nerves will often settle on that part where the vital resistance is weakest.

By the abstract term irritation is meant nothing more than the disposition to take on inflammation

Dr Saml. McFellam on Anatomy
The blood, after having been drawn and left at rest resolves itself into its constituents. The serum which separates from the clot or crassamentum and in which the latter swims. The crassamentum ^{which} is also subdivided into the gluten & the red globules, the gluten is the same as the fibrine and may be separated from the mass of blood by stirring it while cooling with twigs, in the form of fibres or threads which differ from the muscular fibre in nothing but the organization.

The Serum after having been subjected to a heat over 150° Faren. resolves itself into the albumen or solid part, and a small portion of liquid called the serosity of the blood. The red globules of the blood are composed of the inner or colouring principle in which iron is proved to exist, and the external or vesicular covering, which constitutes them an organized mass. Test of the presence of iron and Nitric acid, & the Prussiate of Potash.

Nov 12th 1831.

Dr. Swetten on Practice
of the nature of contagion we are ignorant but its mode of operation is generally thought to be through the medium of the pulmonary mucous membrane. There is no perceptible difference in the disease from large or small doses having been inhaled by the patient or from his having been exposed for a longer or shorter period to its influence. Small pox & Measles & most other eruptive diseases manifest themselves in a definite time after the reception of the contagious cause, almost all exanthematous diseases are produced with much greater facility in some seasons & years than in others. *Symptomatology of diseases.* Symptoms are manifestations during life of the nature & stage of diseases. They are primary & secondary. Primary symptoms are those which indicate the appearance of disease in one organ. Secondary are those which indicate the sympathy of other organs with that primarily diseased, thereby extending the range of the morbid

actions. They are likewise divided into pathognomic & Diagnostic. The first is a symptom characteristic of one particular disease & which is found in no other. pathognomic symptoms are very rare, one instance is the peculiar hoop in whooping cough, to which may be added the particular eruption in small pox & Measles.

Diagnostic symptoms are those which enable us to distinguish one disease from another by taking the whole of the existing symptoms together.

We have other symptoms which we term Prognostic by the use of which we are enabled to distinguish the future changes & final termination of disease. In prognosticating for the event of a disease we should be well acquainted with the constitution, habits, disposition, idiosyncrasy &c of the patient, and if we know from the nature of the disease that it has to run through a protracted course, we should ascertain whether the constitution possesses vigor sufficient to support it, and in this view include climate, predispositions, the comforts of life &c.

Nov 15th

Dr. Salkow on Mat. Med & Phar.

Blood-letting is sometimes indicated by profuse & immoderate sweating which becomes a sign of fever and if not subdued will exhaust the patient so much that death will ensue. In all cases after having opened a vein we should keep our finger on the pulse of the opposite arm and if the pulse rises we may continue our depletion but if it flags we must desist. In the violent affections of croup, convulsions, inflammatory fever, we must never hesitate to bleed in the first stages the beneficial effects of this remedy being confined to the onset of the disease.

Nov 15th

Doct. Tarsous on Obstetrics.

The organs of generation in the female consist externally of the Mons veneris, labia, Clitoris, Symphysis, the meatus urinarius, the Vagmen, the orifice of the vagina, the carunculae myrtiformes, Perineum labiorum or Fourchette, & the Fossa navicularis. The internal organs

are the uterus, Fallopian tubes, ovaria
ligaments & vagina.

Diseases of the external organs, among these
are ulceration, abscess & excrescence, Abscesses
are the most frequent especially in young mar-
ried women and return after having been removed
time after time. It is best not to open these but
to apply calaplasms & fomentations, keeping the
bowels open. Phagedenic ulcers springing up
within the labia are often a very formida-
ble disease, in treating these the patients diet
should be restricted to the most mild &
nonirritating kind the sores should often be
fomented, with chamomile &c and the bowels
kept open. There is another sore met with
on the inside of the labia of an indolent character
which should be treated with stimulants & escha-
rotics, the strictest cleanliness should be observed, and
if the to the common modes of treatment we must
resort to small doses of mercury with opium, We should
be very careful to discriminate between these va-
rious sores, and those produced by venereal taint.

Excrescences within the labia resemble warts and are generally dependent on venereal diseases for their origin, in this the Mercurials must be given at the same time we make local applications.

Polyppus tumours are soft & fleshy and sometimes increase to a large size, and from their bulk alone, are exceedingly inconvenient setting aside the acute pain produced by the friction & pressure on a part morbidly tender & inflamed.

They should be removed by introducing a double ligature through the centre & tying each way, by strangulating it in this manner it would soon slough and fall off. When the woman is not pregnant, we should with our other depletory measures make use of diuretics, but when she is pregnant they must be used with caution. Lacerations of the labia are to be treated like wounds of other parts the sides brought together & confined.

Dr. Sweetser on Practice
Functions. They are divided into animal &
organic. The functions of animal life are distin-
guished by the double organs, as of vision, hearing
double hemispheres of the brain & double sets of
nerves &c. The organic are all single or irregular-
ly disposed as the liver, spleen, intestines & the heart.
~~To~~ So the animal life betwix digestion, circulation
respiration, & nutrition. The functions of animal
life are more or less complicated in proportion
to the importance of their office, for instance
in the higher order of animals the organs of
digestion comprehend, seizing the food, mastication,
deglutition, chymification, chylofaction
absorption &c, though the latter operation belongs
more especially to nutrition or organic life
mastication is voluntary & so in some de-
gree is deglutition, but we cannot determine
at what place voluntary action terminates
& organic begins. the water passes immedi-
ately after having passed the larynx.
Indigestion is often brought on by bad mas-

tion. When mastication is complete it remains many solid substances more digestible than fluid, the food after having passed into the stomach becomes by the process of digestion converted into a soft pulsatious compound called chyme which is different in quality according to the food from which it is formed.

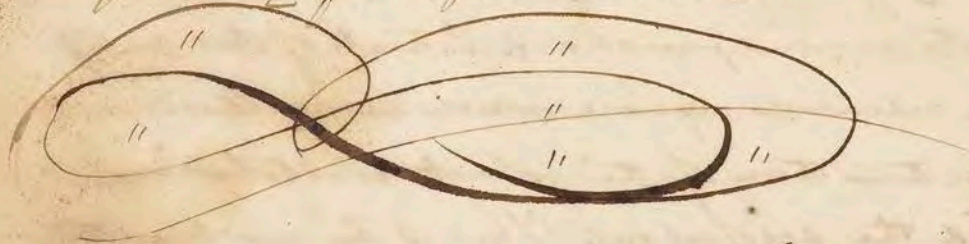
The conversion of food into chyme usually occupies about 4 or 5 hours but great differences exist in this respect. the various depressing passions, weak digestive organs or severe exercise immediately before, or after eating operate against digestion.

The change in the stomach is owing to the action of the gastric liquor.

In opposition to the theory of putrefaction as the digestive process may be urged that the gastric liquor has the property not only of preventing putrefaction but of restoring putrid substances to a sweet state. It has also the property of coagulating albuminous

substances, as milk &c. Chylification is the process of separating the cream like substance or chyle from the chyme after having passed the pyloric orifice of the stomach into the small intestines, the residual matter or feces perhaps still yields some matter of absorption after having passed into the large intestines. The chyle is absorbed by the lacteals of the whole mucous membrane of the small intestines.

The particular operation of the bile and pancreatic juice on the chyme is not ascertained the process of the second or duodenal or second digestion requires from 1 to 3 or 4 hours according to the quantity of the food taken.



Commenced boarding with Miss Torbert
Nov 7th 1852 at 3.00^{cts} per week. S. G. Cooper

Lectures delivered in Jeff. Med. Col.
During the session of 1832³.

Nov " 1832.

Doct John Reeve on Prac. Med.

The constitutions of patients may in general with much advantage be divided into three kinds viz. the robust, the flaccid & the scrofulous or sthenic. — The first are distinguished by firmness & solidity of the muscles on purpose & by the vigor & strength of their contractions, & the strength & activity of all the other functions. The second is ascertained by a softness & flaccidity of texture & by a corresponding weakness of the various functions. Patients of this class when diseased require much more attention & care than those of the robust constitution.

Third the scrofulous. This is by most authors considered a disease, but many persons are really possessed of a predisposition to scrofula who have never had the disease & these we term of a scrofulous constitution.

of Ictiosincrazy & diathesis. The former of these mean a certain inability of some persons to endure the sight of certain animals or things or aversion to or incapacity of taking some articles of ~~food~~ or of the Mat. Med. The latter relates more particularly to the predispositions of the patient or his tendency under proper excitement to any particular disease, as Rheum. Dropsy. Phthisis &c. & are denominated accordingly the, Rheumatic, Arthritic, Pulmonic, Phlogistic, Lithic &c.

Observations on the principles & properties of life. The most prominent point of difference between organised & inorganised matter is, that in the former we all bodies inclining to a rotundity of form, & the different classes of organised bodies inclining to analogy in point of size, among the individual bodies of the same class. On the contrary inorganic matter has no determinate size, conformation or arrangement, they generally however affect something of an angular shape. Organised bodies are constantly changing & renewing their composite substances, while inorganic matter is ever the same.

There are two forms of organized substances, the vegetable & animal. The vegetable are fixed to the soil & receive their nourishment from inorganic matter, while animals possess the power of locomotion & are nourished almost wholly by organized substances. Water is the only exception & these organized substances must be recent or at least must not have undergone a destruction of this characteristic.

Nov 16th Dr Samuel McClellan on Midwifery

The general circumference of the superior strait is from 13 to 14 in. That of the inferior strait from 12 to 13 in. The depth of the sacrum is about 3 times that of the anterior or pueric side of the pelvis being from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. — From the obliquity of the pelvis we have the child's head coming down directly on the top of the symphysis pubis instead of internally & this direction must be changed by the action of the abdominal muscles or by the assistance of the operator who should press firmly but gently on the abdomen above the pubis so as to push back the head towards the sacrum.

The psoas muscles make an essential difference in the appearance & capacity of the pelvis, for the soft brim of the pelvis is by these muscles & the blood vessels & nerves raised 2 in. above the true brim. & forms a triangular opening the apex of which is at the sacrum. The pyriformis muscle contributes also to the filling up of the cavity of the pelvis. But with all these the child's head will pass easily in the natural state of the parts.

Causes of contraction of the pelvis. 1st The development of the bones of the pelvis may not be in proportion to the growth of the others, or they may be perfectly formed in relation to the others & yet their capacity be so small as to render labor exceedingly difficult & dangerous, & the use of instruments necessary. This is often produced by disease as a want of the cartilaginous texture causing them to be exceedingly brittle, or from mobility of the os pubis causing to be so soft as to press together & force the os pubis forward shortening the antero-posterior diameter, or the two acetabula may be compressed so as to shorten the transverse or oblique diameters though this is very seldom the case the former is the more frequent occurrence.

Nov 18th Dr. John Revere on Rac. Med.

Irritability is an abstract term denoting a disposition to become diseased but is of itself not any kind of disease. But when we say irritation we mean the first step in ~~any~~ disease.

Hypertrophy is an enlargement of an organ independent of inflam. & rather analogous to the natural growth of a part. The heat of an inflamed part is never greater than that of the blood or internal cavities.

Reauff is not always indicative of previous inflam. It may be produced by a relaxation of the blood vessels of the inferior surface of the body as for instance on the back of a patient long confined to his bed when after death we find the integuments of the back very much infected from the gravitation of the blood. Lamefaction cannot always take place in inflam. as in the bones. But in the soft parts we find it constant. & in the greatest degree in those parts which are freely supplied with cellular tissue. The extravasated fluid in general remains liquid & may be pressed out but at other times it is different causing the part to be very

solid or elastic, this is supposed to depend on the coagulable lymph which differs from the serum causing the former or soft kind of tumefaction. The extent of inflam. may vary to a great degree, from a mere pimple on the skin to the involving the whole cellular texture. The intensity is also very various. Modes of ascertaining when inflam. exists in any internal organ or structure. First its pain, 2nd its sensibility or motion or pulse, The 3rd & most certain when superadded to the others is a change in the functions of an organ. And lastly the tumefaction of any particular organ. The pain of one part or organ does not always indicate disease of that same organ, on the contrary we often have disorder of one organ manifesting itself by its sympathetic connexions; as inflam. of the liver by pain in the shoulder &c. One of the characteristics of inflam. is its disposition to confine its operations to one particular tissue of an organ as in inflam. of the mucous tissue of the lungs we do not often find it passing to the parenchyma, but spreading over the whole of that tissue as from a centre. This is a great

addition to our knowledge of the effects of inflamm.
vir that it will follow tissues.

Causes There are four kinds of causes of inflamm.
vir. The predisposing exciting, remote & proximate.
The predisposing cause means something in the con-
stitution of the patient & is nearly synonymous
with the term diathesis. The exciting cause relates
to the active agent by which disease is excited in
to action, as exposure to cold, moisture sudden
vicissitudes &c. The remote cause means the various
local influences which are in constant operation
on our health, as miasmata &c. By the proximate
cause is meant not so much a cause of febrile disease
as the first stage of disease.

The modes of termination of inflamm are divided into
Resolution, Adhesion, Suppuration, Effusion,
Ulceration Gangrene.

The first of these terminations is that always sought
by the medical practitioner. The surgeon is
frequently desirous of establishing some other of these forms.
An infected state of the tissues after death is not by any
means a certain indication of previous inflammation

Nov 19th Dr. Galhoun on Mat. Med.

on Diet as a restorative. In order that they may have its best effects we should empty the stomach by an emetic & move the bowels with a gentle cathartic.

The food should be solid & principally animal as beef mutton & the flesh of the black meat fowls. Too much water always debilitates. The meals should always be regularly taken & digested before the patient eats again. Pork should not be taken because it purges.

Wine & beer are allowed but probably water is better. Exercise should always be tried.

From 6 to 8 hours of sleep is sufficient.

Milk is slightly nourishing containing 92. whey & is much used in consumption from this fact.

The mind must be kept perfectly tranquil & at ease.

on the preparation of food. The practice of eating our food raw, imparts vigor & strength to the body & impatience to the mind.

Sedentary persons should not take food in the same quantities, as those may who pursue active & laborious exercises. —

Persons whose minds is very much excited or disordered live on exceedingly small quantities of food. The quantity of food required in winter is greater than in summer. Children should be more restricted than is generally done.

Cool air lessens the volume of the pulse & should be freely admitted in cases of yellow fever & other diseases of a high grade.

On Blood-letting. The pulse is divided into the Slowness, fullness, quickness, frequency, variableness, intermittent. The three first depend on the strength & size of the wave of the blood. The variable & intermittent depend on debility.

The quickness is found both in weak & strong systems. In dying patients the pulse is vermicular or creeping. In exceedingly debilitated patients the pulse is very frequent.

In intermittent pulse we have some disorder of the heart. Bloodletting tends to weaken the action of the heart. on this account bloodletting is used to moderate excessive action.

It is in general necessary to feel the pulse in both arms, for fear the one artery may be much smaller than the other. It should be felt in the temples much as in the arms with the muscles relaxed. An increase of heat shows that the vessels are regaining their action. Increase of pain shows that the nervous action is becoming stronger.

If a low slow creeping & weak pulse occur in a patient of considerable strength & energy we may bleed nevertheless.

Cold water should be freely used in fevers affusions in scarlet fever should be used freely in debilitated appearances with injected skin, for in this case the cold application to the skin will cause the blood to recede internally & increase the action of the heart. This disease not ~~at~~ is generally supposed of a typhoid character.

Nov 19 Dr. G. S. Patterson on Anatomy

The substance of the brain is covered by 3 membranes the Dura mater, tunica arachnoidea & pia-mater. The external glands of Paccionius appear on the surface upon removing the top of the skull. The arteria media dura mater is also brought into view. The longitudinal sinus is formed along the nasal line of the skull by a divergence of the two membranes of the dura mater. One internal one descending to form the falxiform process. The brain is divided into the substantia cinerea & the sub. medullaris. The white medullary body passing from one side of the brain to the other is called the corpus callosum or commissura magna. The two hemispheres of the brain are divided by a deep fissure inclosing the falx cerebri. Upon excising one hemisphere above the corpus callosum we have the centrum minor & when we take off the whole the corpus callosum forms the centre & we call it the centrum Majus.

If we make an incision through the corpus callosum we enter a cavity called the lateral ventricle one of which is seen on either side of the corpus callosum & this forming a separation between them is called the septum lucidum. The layers of the septum lucidum separate & between them is formed the fano hyaline or 5th ventricle. The septum lucidum passes from the lower point of the corp. cal. & is inserted into the upper part of the fornix.

We have the Plexus chorioideus passing under the fornix. On the floor of the lateral ventricle we have the appearance of a considerable body called the corpora striata.

Between the diverging horns of ~~these~~ two ventricles we have the Thalami nervorum opticorum. & the tuberculi Thal. nerv. optic. The posterior horn of the lat. vent. running backwards ~~from the posterior~~

Nov 20th. Dr. Saml. McCallan on Midwifery

Internal organs of generation. We have in the anterior part of the pelvis the bladder. By means of the lax ligament which connects the bladder to the pubis it may be raised into the region of the abdomen & leading us to mistake it for a case of dropsy. The anterior surface of the vagina & portion of the bladder are closely connected together. In the curve of the sacrum & between it & the vagina we have the rectum passing down. The vagina curves in the same manner as the rectum.

External organs. The mons veneris is composed of a considerable portion of cellular tissue, filled in most cases with fatty matter, but in some others it contains water effused into its cells as the effect of a previous inflammation. Sometimes we find blood or pus in these cells, caused by injuries resulting from a difficult passage of the child's head.

Below the mons veneris we have the vulva passing down, nearly to the anus, forming two commissures or junctions & they are divided into the greater & lesser labiae or nymphae. These last are subject to swollen enlargements & may be sometimes be removed by the knife.

The gland clitoris is formed by two crura arising from the ramus of the pubis. It projects down between the symphae. This also is subject to extraordinary growth & elongations giving rise to the para of Hermaphroditism. The urethra passes from the bladder immediately under the arch of the pubis & in passing the catheter we should feel for the symphysis of the pubis & the body of the prepuce & pass our catheter into the orifice of the urethra immediately below.

Dr. John Revere on Prac. Med.

Nov 20th Inflammation continued. Ulceration means the abrasion of the cuticle or the gradual removal of parts. The last termination of influn. is Gangrene & in all respects the worst & following the severest form of influn. Its symptoms & progress on 1st on the external parts of the body & 2nd on the internal parts. — Influn. is divided into 2 general heads the phlegmonous & Erysipelatous. & also into acute chronic & subacute.

Chronic influn. generally comes on very mildly & runs its course slowly & without either kind of termination.

Its effects are to change the structure of parts & disordering the functions of the various organs & finally coming to tell on the general system & advancing death.

It is very often very insidious in its progress. Its most dangerous effect is its changing the structure of important organs, as the liver, spleen, valvular structure of the heart &c. Acute inflammation perfectly cured is the most frequent origin of this kind of inf.

The disease is allowed to degenerate into a general bad habit which is almost invincible. In persons of a flaccid constitution when they have a acute inflam. it is almost sure to terminate in this way & in the Scrophulous it is still more certain. as in leucorrhoea gleet &c. The result is very unlike the true former.

The next is the sub-acute form of inflam. intermediate between chronic & acute, not so active as the acute, nor inclined to run on an interminable course like chronic inflam. It has a disposition to terminate but not till the destruction of the tissue on which it has entered, yet without ever exciting the action of the circulation unusually. The treatment of this form of inflam is one of the most difficult things in practice.

Stimulants will increase the disorder & depletion will induce a typhoid state. In this disease the pulse is very frequent & very weak, the patient is restless, tongue white of a dirty white the excretions of the skin also disordered. The next modification of this disease is Congestion, this word means an accumulation of blood in some of the textures of the body & something analogous to the proximate cause of inflammation. We are not always to infer a congestion of an organ by post mortem examinations indicating it, for from trivial causes occurring in articulo mortis we may often have some organ overloaded, which had not been congested before death.

Treatment of Inflammation. One of our great objects in treating this disease is to remove the excess of excitability. We must direct our attention to the diet & regimen & offering us great advantages in correcting the violence of this disorder.

Those articles of diet which are called phlogistic are wine alcohol condiments animal food &c. The antiphlogistic diet affords us the greatest facilities in treating this disease.

exercise in the open air is to be avoided & we must in the use of active remedies we must confine the patient to a moderate & equable temperature. In whatever organ it may occur we must prevent the patient from using this organ as the eye, the lung &c. In the use of diet we must use the common antiphlogistic drinks &c

Nov 24th

Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery

The effects of injuries of the brain are delirium & this occurs both in a high & low state of vital action.

We are not always to be guided by the single symptoms of delirium in our practical conclusions, but by the condition of the other parts of the system.

In very many cases in looking over the whole system for the cause of the irritation, we find that an overboiling state of the stomach is the principal difficulty & the practice of giving an emetic merely for the purpose of evacuating affects the stomach without any other view is a very essential case. We often although find the patients suffering under delirium, in the lowest state of debility, though the inflammatory excitement does often obtain

When after a severe injury the patient is delirious & we after examining the pulse & skin are unable to ascertain whether a deficient or redundant excitement exists we may by changing his position discover the true & logical state of the case. Sometimes the patient on having the head raised & the circulation directed from it, becomes more & more delirious, & this warns us to abstain from any depletion measures because the delirium is now a result of deficient action.

The derangements of the other organs of sense derangements of vision. These are very various in the form of spectra & optical illusions.

In derangements of hearing we have the same or similar effects as, the noise of thunder or cannon, & even down to the slight noise of bees & birds.

In deficient excitement after an injury, it is in the great majority of cases improper to stimulate at least before we have tried the effect of pure air & proper temperature. In some cases as for instance in disordered functions of some of the important organs we may with great circumspection venture on some internal remedy as ether, Hoffman's anodyne, & camphor.

In cases of extreme prostration when there is no
symptoms of returning animation without the power of
regeneration in short in a regular built overabundant
stock we must endeavor to arouse the system by
diffusible stimuli injected into the rectum.

Diseases of the heart. Modes of controlling &c
The practice of giving antispasmodics &c is altogether
erroneous, If after evacuating the stomach & bowels
& removing every kind of external irritation ^{it be not relieved} we must
initiate the back & shoulders by sinapisms, cups,
hot applications & in plethoric subjects by cups and
scarifications.

The Lungs are very narrowly affected. &
the most symptom is the difficult weak hur-
ried & sighing respiration after a severe injury.
If there be no visible disorder of any of the vital
organs this is especially dangerous as indicating
a lesion of the nervous functions

Frequently by warming the skin or modifying the temper-
ature to suit the case we may do much for the
respiratory functions. & when it is dependant on disorder
of the brain we must operate by cups & irritation to the head.

Nov. 20th Dr. Saml. Colhoun. on Mat. Med.

We may with safety in some cases reduce the amt. of food to a very small quantity as in gun shot or other wounds of the abd. apoplexy &c.

When we are to treat persons who are in a state of starvation we must give them weak soup whey &c or simple water at first. Nourishing food will certainly destroy them.

The state of the temperature as indicating the necessity of bloodletting. The state of the temperature is associated with the arteries, the natural temp. is 98° Fae. In many of our summer diseases the heat of the skin rises to $100-8-10$ & in this case indicate blood-letting, while the fact of the temp. being below 98 will in general warrant us in giving stimuli. Sometimes the heat of the body may be partial, either partial & constant as in phlegmon, or partial & variable in degree as in typhus &c. Sometimes purgatives & low diet will be sufficient to allay heat of the surface. In carbuncle from the character of the patients generally attacked thereby viz those advanced

high living, of a gouty habit, we must be
very circumspect in blood letting.

Blood letting is often very essential in severe
pains. Bleeding is in general most useful in
the inflammatory disorders of winter, & cathartics
in the summer & fall remittently & intermittents
on account of the bile which is accumulated in
the bowels. In tetanus & Tic douloureux the pain
cannot be obviated by blood letting.

Of the Skin. a soft skin is a sign of
health. a dry, hard & parched skin call
for depletion. The perspiration is most
generally suppressed when there is high &
strong arterial action.

Nov-20th Dr G. S. Pattison on Anatomy
We have 14 bones entering into the composition
of the face. First we have the 2 ossa max.
when these 2 bones are viewed in connexion with
each other they are of an archa form, when
separated they present an irregular quadrilateral
figure. The upper maxillary bone is divided into
body & process. From the lateral part of the body

of this bone we have ascending, the nasal process of the upper maxillary which joins & overlaps the os nasi, & articulated above to the nasal process of the frontal bone. It sends a small process into the orbit called the orbital process of the temporal bone. Below we have the alveolar processes into which by gomphosis the teeth are inserted. Running off from these processes we have the palatine process forming together the palatine arch, polished on its nasal surface but rough on its oral surface. Immediately above the dent canines we have the canine fossae which gives rise to the levator anguli oris. The body of the bone is entirely hollow & within we have the antrum maxillare or Highmoreanum.

Perforating this bone we have the infra-orbital canal & inf. orb. foramen.

The maxilla bone is of an irregular square shape & presents four angles. It has several processes. the frontal joining it to the frontal bone the nasal joining it to the nasal bone, & the orbital process extending into the chamber, & the max. process

Nov 21st Doct. John Revere on Prac. Medicine
The treatment of inflm. naturally divides itself
into those measures which are calculated to mod-
erate ~~those~~ the animal excitement & prevent the
acception or increase of the disease, and those means
which are calculated actively to attack the inflm.
after it is established. In order to the first we must
pay particular attention to his diet & regimen. In
giving a supply of food we must use the least irritating
kinds of food as the weakest soups, & farinaceous mixtures
as grum & barley water &c. Lemonade has been very much
used though the Seltzer water is decidedly better.

But we cannot always confine our patients to these subacid
drinks & we have to give him some of the fecula & rice water
barley w. Lem. Lin. tea &c. &c. In order to treat this disease
with success we must use more active remedies at bloodletting.

In the use of this remedy we must be governed by the state of
the pulse. The artery may be large or small & thereby give
different sensations to the fingers. In fat persons we are
frequently at a loss to account for the feebliness of the pulse
& by placing the finger on the carotid ^{or temporal} artery we can
ascertain the true state of the pulse.

The Ten following pulses constitute the principal, the strong & the weak, the frequent & the slow, hard & soft, thready & intermittent, The full & the small.

When the pulse is weak & more than 90 in a minute it is always indicative of internal disease. And when it is weak & over 115 or 20 we may regard it as a very dangerous symptom. Children of one year have a pulse of 110, second year 90 to 100, 3rd year quick again from 90 to 108. from this to the 7th year 80 & afterwards ⁷⁵ we have the frequent pulse whenever the pulsations exceed 75 in the minute & in all cases after this it is frequent.

When ascertaining the frequency of the pulse we should keep the patient quite still. & count the pulse for $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute at least.

A slow pulse when it is not constitutional is indicative of disease, it is slow when below 65. in an erect posture or 60 in a recumbent one. A slow pulse is often a full one. In congestions of the brain, apoplexy &c this pulse generally obtains.

A slow & weak pulse rarely occur together.

It is altogether important to the practical physician that he should have a perfect knowledge of the functions of the ganglionic system of nerves.

In order to become perfectly conversant with the sensations given by the different kinds of pulse requires ^{great} practice.

Jan 21. Doct. Geo. McClellan on Surgery

The irritations of the stomach resulting from severe injuries. These are itching & vomiting occurring in the course of a few hours though sometimes not till several days, but always before the succeeding inflammation is established. In the majority of cases we may produce relief by hot fomentations or by sinapisms or friction with some irritating agent opposing counter irritation. When severe action excited action has occurred we should be careful of increasing it by the use of these remedies. Often in these cases we may allay this affection by cooling or soothing applications. This counter irritation may with advantage be applied also to the head or extremities, with or without irritation on the epigastrium. We may use in different states of the system ~~either~~ the refrigerant or stimulating plan of treatment as the symptoms may require. In high grade of cerebral action with great irritability of the stomach we may give any of the cooling drinks, as simple water, lemonade, seltzer water &c in teaspoonful doses will in general be the very best we can adopt. In a torpid or sinking state of the system we may give small portions of brandy toddy with spice &c

small quantities of the aromatic spirits of ammonia 10 or 20 grs.
15, or 20 grs of Ether - 15, 20, or 30 of Hoffmann's Anodyne &c
will afford us the best results. Besides these the aromatic
& astringent preparations as the clove tea, decoction of horehound
will be found to allay the gastric irritation.

This irritability of the stomach is often a very dangerous
symptom, & this depends in a great measure on the
manner in which the fluid is ejected. If it is done
spasmodically & by a hicough or singultus it is almost
necessarily fatal. On the contrary when it is done by
mere retching & vomiting straining we may argue rather favor.
Irritation of the Kidneys. The most severe kind
of disorder is Suppression, of urine. When this follows
an injury we may infer that the nervous energy is almost
entirely destroyed & the case exceedingly dangerous.

In this case any thing which will act on the Kidneys
in the way of restoring its accustomed action will be
proper. External fomentations produced the
most delightful effects, composed of poppy
leaves, chamomile flowers or common warm
water. Large doses of calomel are to be given
in this disease when resulting from common causes.

The bladder & its appendages are also imple-
cated occasionally after injuries of a very severe
character. Inquiries into the condition of the bladder
should always be instituted & we should carefully
guard against distortion.

Nov 21st Dr. L. S. Pattison on Anatomy.

There is situated upon the argyros process of the ~~sphen-~~
~~noid~~ bone, a small one called the vomer. It
is grooved on its lower surface in order to receive
the argyros or rostral process on its superior
edge it is divided into two plates, the inferior
edge it is circular & is united to the ~~spinal~~
~~process~~ nasal spine of the upper maxil. bone
This bone with the perpendicular plate of the
ethmoid bone forms the septum nasum.

Nov 22nd Doct. Saml. McEllan on Obstetrics.

The opening of the bladder a meatus is immediately
near the arch of the pubis. The female urethra is
very extensible. The bladder has three coats the serous externally,
the mucous internally & the cellular & muscular interspersed

between the two & called the detrusor urinae muscle.

The uterus projects down into the vagina in the form of a tumour with an opening (the os uteri) in the center.

The uterus is flattened in its antero-posterior direction. It is divided into the body, cervix, & os uteri.

The Fundus is its upper surface or end.

Nov 23rd Dr. John Revere on Prac Med.

The subacute form of inflam. is most disposed to attack & continue in the mucous tissues for instance in that of the lungs.

The Tense or Hard pulse is below of the natural frequency it is usually more frequent than nat. & the heart seems to contract with unusual energy & violence. This pulse is not easily mistaken & we shall seldom err in distinguishing it from others.

The Soft & Full Pulse, this is ~~also~~ a pulse of health, it gives a sensation of smooth, soft & easy & regular motions. A soft pulse is easily recognised though this as in other cases depends on the condition of the integuments covering the artery. as it respects the fatness or leanness of the part.

A small or thready pulse. This pulse is always more frequent than 75 & often very frequent indeed. This kind of pulse is evidently owing to a constriction of the artery. This is often mistaken for a weak pulse & indicating debility, but it is often precisely the contrary & dependent on or at least often accompanied serious inflammation.

After bleeding to a considerable amount we often have this pulse substituted by a soft & full one. Next we have the Intermittent pulse. This is discovered by placing our finger on the radial artery & count a certain number we find the pulse stopped for a short time, afterwards it moves on again. We cannot form any decisive judgment from this state of the pulse alone, but must take it in connexion with the other symptoms.

Irritable pulse. This may by a careless or inexperienced observer be mistaken for a hard pulse. It is characterised by a jerk or certain kind of irritable or sudden action, occurring often in acute Rheumatism. It is sometimes dependent on debility or repeated bleeding or hemorrhage.

Of Blood-letting in simple acute inflm.

In this disease blood-letting is certainly one of our most important means of cure. As it is however our most important remedy we should husband it in the best manner possible. The practice of being bled from slight causes is exceedingly pernicious.

In all slight affections we had better use the plan of entire abstinence, smart purge & all those antiphlogistic measures which are more innocent & as effective. But when there is local pain & tenderness white & furried tongue & an involving of the vital organs in acute inflm. we should without delay resort to this powerful remedy. But in children & old persons we must be very careful how we use it.

Dr Geo. McCallan. on Surgery.

The system sometimes lags along for many hours often even for 3 or 4 days without any very serious nervous or material arrangement. In my slight blood, contractions &c inflm. is not always necessary to a restoration. Inflammation is not always to be so much dreaded as it is done by some surgeons & we should not deplete so far as to prevent its occurrence.

This is often done by injudicious practitioners to the manifest injury of the patient & retards or prevents entirely the cure.

The latitude of the term inflammation has rendered any specific idea of its character almost impossible.

Almost any termination of any possible disease has been referred to subsequent inflammation. In fact this abstract term has been employed to an unlimited extent.

In strict language it means an alteration in the feeling, appearance, size & temperature of a part & if afterwards we find that the structure of the organ is changed we may infer inflammation. We have good reasons to believe that the nervous system has much to do in the production of Heat in inflammation, as well as the circulation. Pain is very generally present in inflammation. The symptoms of heat, redness & tumefaction will in a general way necessarily be attended by pain, but this is not by any means always present. The nerves contribute in the greatest degree to the production of this dyspepsia.

Redness is dependent on an unusual quantity of red blood in the organ or tissue, whether it be from an increased flow or from an enlargement of its vessels.

The Swelling or tumefaction. This also the result

of a deposition of blood & parts of the blood in a part beyond what is usual. In almost all cases where swelling occurs in strong & healthy subjects we have an extravasation of gelatinous substance something like the coagulating lymph into all the cells of the cellular tissue. & this even remains occasionally after we have by blood-letting &c lowered the action & removed the other symptoms, causing diseased tumours or morbid growths &c

Nov 22nd Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Meds
We come next to treat of some cases in which we can derive no instruction from the state of the pulse. Bloodletting must be often practised when from the concurrence of other circumstances which independent of the pulse indicate its employment.

In the middle period of life bleeding is best borne. Men, from their more active & energetic course of life bear bleeding better than women.

Hot persons must not be bled to the same extent as lean. Dry & fresh air contribute very much towards a tonic state of the system, & moisture debilitates. Most persons bear venesection better in dry than in moist ^{weather}.

In epidemics the poor generally suffer first & as it continues the rich gradually come within its influence. The heat & putrefaction of summer create its diseases, these bear bleeding while the causes are moderate, but not so well after they become intense. In angina ~~serena~~^{angina} where we have some irritation gangrene is liable to ensue, but not so in the structure of the lungs there we have suppuration. In ^{inflam of} the muscles tendons & ligaments we must employ amputation as a principal means of cure.

In inflammatory disorders the necessity of bleeding is immediate from their short course & tendency to disorganization of parts as in suppuration gangrene &c In this case to wait is to kill, but in remittent diseases we may take time to consider. The Phlegmasiae demand bleeding as their appropriate remedy & they may in general be cured by it alone.

Heat when in excess is a direct debilitating agent as in summer & it occasions fever, for in the first warm days of spring we have a frequency of pulse

Nov. 23rd Dr. Saml. McCallarr on Obstetrics.

The back part ^{of the womb} is more convex than on the anterior surface, that being so much flattened as to enable us to distinguish it from the posterior surface.

The coats of the uterus, are, on the outside a reflection of the peritoneum. The lower part of the uterus is connected but loosely with the peritoneum. The lateral edges also are not covered by it, but it extends off on the broad ligaments. — Internally we have it covered by a membrane similar to that lining the vagina or a true mucous surface.

The substance of the uterus is traversed in every direction by bloodvessels. The muscular fibres are scarcely discernable in the unimpregnated uterus but when the process of impregnation is farther advanced we may readily observe them. The vessels of the uterus are capable of immense dilatation & often by this account give rise to dangerous & fatal hemorrhages.

The cavity of the uterus is very small & of a triangular shape. In the neck of the uterus we have the mucous membrane thrown up into rugae or folds one ridge of which on each side are sometimes so high as to unite & form a septum.

The Fallopian tubes go off from the superior angles of the uterus or the lower boundary of the fundus. They are very small in an unimpregnated state hardly sufficient to admit the point of a pin. Their office is to transmit the seminal fluid to the ovaries & afterwards to convey the ovum into the cavity of the uterus. The ovaries are oval shaped bodies situated in the broad ligament below the termination of the fallopian ducts. — The round ligament runs off from the lower part of the uterus, goes to the rim of the pelvis, through the foramen thyroideum. The blood of the uterus is derived from several sources. 1st from the spermatic arteries, Then we have coming from below the two uterine arteries from the internal iliac.

Nov 23rd

Dr. Keene on Practice.

A Hard or Tender ^{pulse} is the one always attendant on inflammation.

It is the better plan not only to bleed ourselves but to make all those necessary preparations, which from the nature of the case will be needed. One should have cups in which to catch the blood that we may ascertain the precise quantity we take.

A bold & decisive bleeding in the commencement of an acute disease is not only of itself one of the best remedies we possess, but disposes the system to receive the impressions of others in the most advantageous manner.

The system will always bear bleeding better in the commencement of a disease than subsequently.

The attention of pulse dependent on bleeding is much more perceptible & quick from a large orifice than a small one. If the patient should fall into syncope we should not regard it as any thing alarming. Just lay him down place a finger on the vein & soon we shall find the consciousness & energy returning.

In the early stage of an acute disease & when the patient is robust we should not be retarded from drawing the usual quantity by the occurrence of syncope. We should endeavour to revive & rescore him & afterwards reopen the orifice & take the usual quantity.

If the disease have been permitted to run on for several days we should place the patient in an erect or semi erect posture; in order to ascertain when we have taken a sufficient quantity. The repetition of venesection should be determined by the symptoms of the case.

These circumstances embrace a great variety. We are to expect from an efficient bleeding in acute inflam of an important organ or tissue, an attenuation or remission in the course of from 8 to 12 hours, & if this does not occur we must repeat it. In these cases for the first 2 or 3 days we had better than tomorrow's free evacuations of blood. The state of the pulse is not to govern us altogether in these cases. The circumstance of a weak pulse, when we are assured from other symptoms that active inflam. is actually going on we must never hesitate to bleed. Unless the first evacuation be very excessive our second bleeding may be pretty free. We ought to be as accurate as possible in the quantities we have taken at each bleeding & in the whole course of treatment.

Nov 23rd

Dr. Geo. McCallan a Surgeon.

The effects of inflam. are different in different parts & they may be also very different in the same part.

In a few hours after inflam. has been set up after an injury, a gelatinous fluid is secreted into the wound & if the sides are brought together it tends to cement them together. This substance is the coagulating lymph.

This forms the second kind or mode of inflam, the first being that form called resolution. It becomes the duty of the surgeon in all cases of injury producing a division of parts to set up & cherish ~~this~~ kind of inflam. And therefore we rightly regard it as a salutary process. In other & severer cases the adhesive degree of inflam. will not ensue, but another & a different kind of action will be established, attended by severe & throbbing pain a secretion of pus by the inflamed vessels, in the centre of the inflamed part. constituting what is termed suppuration or the suppurative form of inflam. Lovable pus is that which is secreted by a regular & healthy suppurative inflam. It is to be distinguished from other fumes, ichorous, discharges, which are discharged from food & neglected ulcers. An abscess is nothing more than a cavity filled with pus. It is altogether unimportant in what manner the pus is secreted or how the parts are removed to make room in the cellular tissue for the pus.

Ulceration occurs as a consequence of suppuration & in general the matter is conducted to the nearest external surface, by an operation of nature. The abscess being opened constitute in strict surgical language a deep ulcer. The first thing that takes place after the opening of an abscess is granulation

These go on accumulating in size & extent till the cavity is filled & all extraneous matters thrust out & cicatrization closes up & restores the part.

Nov 23rd

Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.

There are various secretions in the bowels in which stimuli instead of bleeding are indicated. These come on suddenly & affect more organs than one, in these cases the face is sallow, not like the florid hue of inflammation.

In the chest ~~given~~ continued deep inspiration gradually relieves the pain altogether while in inflammatory affection the contrary obtains.

The Spirt. Armon. aromat. & cold effusions are the remedies most in use in these disorders. In excessive sanguine maceration, the arteries are disposed to take on a burning jerking action & this may often be taken as an indication of too active bleeding. Children often die in convulsions from the loss of a small quantity of blood.

In certain inflammation diseases as of the brain &c children bear bleeding well.

Repeated excessive bleedings of itself are enough
to produce a hard & frequent pulse, liable
to revive the most experienced. But this may always
be ascertained by a small bleeding or a little
stimuli. thus picking our way into the truth.

The cure of the debility resulting from the bite of
poisonous reptiles, attending dropsy &c &c is a little
of the Volatile alkali. Extreme weakness, from
disease of the stomach has produced deafness
& cured by stimuli. Bloodletting has been much
& beneficially practised in pregnancy & child birth.

In a case of Hypertrophy where the patient was
so weak as not to be able to turn in bed, yet the
pulse was active & strong. Like other remedies
must be used as an ^{alterative} ~~alterative~~ of pain. It often
allays pain. Modes of drawing blood.
It may be drawn from an artery or vein.

Nov 24th Dr. Revere on Practice.

Bloodletting of great efficacy in acute phleg. infam.
It is of great moment to detract large quantities at
the first attack, even to syncope.

Often there is a difficulty in making the blood
flow from fear in the patient, tightness of the ligaments
We should ~~also~~ in this case lower the hand &
try the effect of it. We should bleed again in 10 or 12
hours, if our first have not succeeded. After
having bled 3 or 4 times however we should be
very cautious. When the patient has lost 100
or more ounces of blood, we should be very delicate
how we proceed. The repetition of bleedings often
weakens much faster than a free bleeding at once
20 oz is a usual free bleeding 30 oz is quite free & 40
oz. is a very large bleeding in common cases.

After profuse bleeding we often have the, irritable
pulse, with difficulty distinguished from the hard
pulse & if we bleed to subdue it we shall kill.

About 24 hours previous to death in this case we may
discover what Dr Marshall Hall calls excitation in the throat.
The patient becomes previously & extremely nervous.

Whenever you meet with a case which will not yield to the use of calomel, we may produce ptyalism by the use of a solution of corrosive sublimate.

In the use of bloodletting we must be governed by other symptoms besides the pulse.

Nov-24: Dr. Geo. McFellars on Surgery

The coagulating lymph becomes organized fibre by means of the vessels shooting into it. This is to be distinguished from the coagulable lymph, which may be procured from the blood, by a process of extracting & heating it.

If the brain or any other organ have need a severe injury we must allow or even excite a sufficient degree of inflam. to restore the continuity of the part.

But in some cases we must actively combat any tendency to adhesive inflam. as in the coats & hemispheres of the brain the lining membranes of the joints. &c. &c.

Phlegmonous inflam does not necessarily mean that kind confined to furuncles or boils, but any kind of healthy inflammatory inflam. There are many other kinds of inflam. which Mr. Hunter calls morbid inflams. from their having no tendency to healthy restoration. After all there are no such very specific kinds of inflam. as surgeons sometimes consider.

The most common kind of morbid inflam. & that which
never has for its object the restoration of parts, is that
called Erysipelatous inflam.

This is altogether a different disease from the last.
In this case the inflam. is diffused & not circumscribed
there ~~is~~ ^{may be} extravasation into the cellular tissue.

This disease is now found to be not peculiar to the
skin, but occurs in other tissues. The pain in this disease
is an itching, biting, corroding kind of pain and
altogether more distressing than the dull & heavy pain
usual in the other variety of inflam. The parts in this
inflam. are not thickened as in the Phlegmonous variety.

There is a kind of Phlegmonous erysipelas in which the
parts may be thickened. There is almost always
functional disorder of some part of the body
as disorder of the bowels, want of perspiration on the
skin, a hardness of the skin, foul breath & tongue
discoloration of the mucous membranes with a
great disorder in their functions. These are not
attendant on Phlegmonous inflam.

There is another circumstance necessary to be noticed in this
case & that is that this disease occurs after an injury in an

intake or diseased constitution.

The difference in practice between these two kinds of influ. consists of giving assistance to nature in the first + strenuously combatting the second

Nov 24th

Dr Colhouse on Mat. Med.

The manner of making whey is to take 2 lbs of milk put it in a warm place & add a small piece of calf rennet, it coagulates the milk, pour off the whey, add to it the whites of 2 eggs this purifies it. Rice a barley boiled in water 2 or to the pint & sweetened makes the rice or barley water. Decoction of tamarinds is made by boiling for 10 or 15 min. 2 or of tamarinds to 2 lbs water. Almonds are used as an emulsion to unite oils & water. The volatile oils are ~~made~~ mixed principally with sugar & called an oliv-saccharum. Vegetables yield galls as well as animals. The galls of the lichen islandicus is much used in phthisis. Boil 2 or of the lichen isl. in water & add sugar & sweeten. A few drops of laudanum dropped into the ear often relieves neuralgia

Some other secretions of the bowels besides the bile often produce severe symptoms of inflammatory action.

Nov 26th Dr. Saml. McEllan

Phlegmonous inflam. frequently occurs in the men's venous, more especially in flaccid habits. An excess of fatness is not a sign of health, but indicates a degree of debility of the capillary vessels. Inflam. of these parts are to be combatted by bleeding, saline cathartics, &c. But we cannot in general induce a resolution of this inflam. we must then use the emollient applications & produce suppuration as early as possible.

When abscesses always burst on the nearest external surface, we had generally ^{better} defer the use of the lancet, because we cannot without dividing a number of small arteries, extend an opening to any size. If we suffer the regular process of suppuration to ensue the opening will be much freer & evacuate the matter better. In case an abscess opens low down in the vagina we

may resort to the operation of Mr. Sarg & slit up the
abscess discharge the matter. Keep the wound open
by means of lint. But when it occurs further
up we must only act on the general health &
strive to support that by moderate exercise, bark
living in the country, cold bath &c.

Tumours occurring on the labia even inside the
vestibule have been taken away, but these are
in general to be treated only as the last variety
by light nutritious diet, salt bathing iodine &c

We have various kinds of excrescences commonly
named sometimes hard at others soft, tough or
granulated & tender. They are in almost all cases
dependent on venereal taint attended by a
discharge. They are to be treated in a simple
manner. When there is an increased action
of the mucous membrane they will fall off &
disappear, so that we must apply an excitant
such as Savin ointment, Sulph. Caps, a Liniment
But when they are hard & granulated they had
better be removed by the knife taking care to
remove them radically to prevent their recurrence

When any considerable degree of irritation of the
mucous membrane exists we must soothe & allay
it before we proceed to operate for their extir-
pation. When we find them entirely dependant
on venereal or syphilitic taint we must make
use of attenuating doses of blue pill, calomel &c
There is another kind of tumour which has been
called the oozing tumour of the labium which
from its excessive discharges, will wet several
napkins in day. In weak habits this discharge
will be increased & strong subjects or in cold weather
it will be diminished. This is to be restrained in
some measure by the starch powder often applied
The use of astringent applications & caustics.
& sometimes in bad cases to extirpation of
the whole mass with the labia & clitoris.

These tumours are not very vascular or painful.
They are not ulcerations. They are something like
a thickening of the mucous membrane. In order to
obviate this discharge we must keep the woman
cool. make cold applications to the part.
There are other kinds of ulcerations resembling

very much the Chancre, but still different in
their substance, though very difficult to distinguish
from ulcers arising from syphilis. The irritation of
the two surfaces of the mucous membrane against
each other must be obviated by mucilaginous or
bland washes, the astringent applications Sulphur
Lps ⁴ to the 3 of water
&c. But often we have to resort to alterative or
constitutional treatment. When these are of an
irritable character we must apply soothing remedies
When inclined to diseased growths we use astringents.
& when violent we resort to irritants as Sol Lunar
canstic. the mercurials &c.

There is an itchin^g of the parts called pruritis
often occurring in pregnancy & in other cases. It may
originate from any simple irritation as want of
circulation producing an irritation of the mucous
membrane ulceration &c, sometimes it consists
of an aphthous eruption producing agonizing pain.

Nov 25ⁿ Do Revere on Prac. Med.

The organs of organic life are all connected with the ganglionic system of nerves & among these is the heart, & by the effect on it we may form some estimate of the condition of the other organs in the same connections.

Local Bloodletting. This is in some cases one of the most useful remedies we possess. In case we had carried general bloodletting as far as prudent & still the local inflm. not relieved this remedy comes in most opportunely. And in some other diseases which are perfectly local we must use this, for general bleeding will affect it in no degree whatever. Often after an attack of intermittent fever we have glandular congestions or indurations, ~~as~~ as of the neck, hip joint, &c. which cannot be subdued by bleeding from the arm. The old practice of bleeding from the part affected is to be recommended, as in the foot in pains & inflm. of the pelvic viscera.

Sucking should be applied on bony parts & on surfaces that would become disfigured by the

scarificator. The Leech bite is often productive of considerable inconvenience as ecchymosis &c. Cupps are much more useful, where the parts are deep seated & the surface will admit it. They are superior in many respects as drawing more blood, acting from the pain of the scarificator as a counter irritant.

There is no remedy more useful to the country practitioner than local bleeding.

Next in the treatment of Acute Inflammation are Cathartics. Many of these increase the secretions as well as the excretions of the body & thereby reduce the amt. of the circulating fluids. & in all cases of cerebral affections we may depend on the operation of cathartics. They have a direct effect in removing inflam. diseases, & in clearing those morbid secretions from the bowels which are constantly accumulating during acute disease.

The class of cathartics is very extensive & we should use much care in making proper selections. For our purpose ~~we~~ Reverse divides them into Laxatives, Purgatives, & Arastics. The first are merely sufficient to produce a free & regular

evacuations. The next called purgatives. They increase the secretion of the bowels. They are well adapted to all cases of inflam disease, they depend on the quantity given. Castor oil. Scammony. Elettaria, Scllerbous nigr. Colocynth. & a few others are the most important.

In the use of cathartics we should not use a great many articles combined but have a strict view to their chemical relations.

When we wish to produce a quick catharsis we must use castor oil. Among the most effectual remedies we possess for combating inflammatory affections are the antimonial & of these the Tart. Ant. is universally adopted. It may be used as an emetic, diaphoretic or as a ~~counter~~ counter irritant. More especially in inflam. of the different parts of the throat, in this case it will not do to purge.

Efficient preparations of Tart. Ant. are the Vin. ant. which is very effectual. But dissolved in water 2 grs to the oz or it is equally good. So

that when we wish to produce emesis in children we had better use the watery sol.

For an adult a table spoonful is sufficient to give at a time & repeated every 40 or 50 minutes.

This is very uncertain in its effects. & if given in large doses may produce most violent effects.

Nov 26th

Dr. Geo. W. C. Cullen on Surgery.

There are an almost innumerable variety of shades of inflammation, which are only modifications of these two principal divisions which have been pointed out.

There is one kind which from its effects may be called vesicatory influr. Another causes exhalation of the blood from the mucous surfaces & this often causes hemoptyses, hematemesis &c. Almost every kind of modifications of which we can conceive from various irritating or poisonous agents acting on the organs concerned.

The corresponding conditions of the constitution, which occur in the different kinds of influr.

The term Fever has been bestowed to mean all the different & opposite states of the system which occur in practice. But by it we mean excited action

of the heart. Beat of the skin, & a looking up of
~~the~~ accustomed secretions & excretions. In fever we often
one class characterised by increased action, without the
power of acting, a diminished energy in one set
of organs with an increased action in another.

But in another class we have an increased action
with an increased power to act, called inflammatory
fever. All that is peculiar in fever is that it occurs
slowly & requires time to be set up & established.
After this has been set up we must make a total
alteration in the diet, habits &c. of the patient the
whole system seems to have been changed &
many in fact almost all those agents & influences
which were harmless or salutary in health become
irritants & stimulants. We recommend nothing
for a disease, but everything for the symptoms,
as they indicate disease, in any & every organ.
But to a superficial observer this plan might be
protracted of error & we must not stop in remedy-
ing only those external signs of palpable disease, but
we must look into those symptoms as indicating disease
which is more confined, but calling equally loud.

for attention. We must first attend to the condition of the Stomach, next of the bowels. Then of the Skin, obviating in all cases any derangements which may be present. Using cool air, & sponging with cold water, & removing the superabundant clothing, we can in the majority of cases produce a softening & moisture. In fact by the use of these simple methods we may in almost any case after an injury keep down fever so as to allow of nothing higher than an adhesive degree of inflammation. We must not always resorting to the lancet after injury, thus cutting off all energy & power in the system to restore herself from the effects of the injury, with the idea of preventing & keeping down the fever which in the regular course of things must ensue.

But if we find after removing all irritating substance we find that the pulse is still irritated hard & full. we may by drawing blood suddenly & freely, we effect the most salutary impressions. We must in this case draw blood but not till we have removed all other things likely to produce worse effects than a little fullness of the pulse. A pulse which beats over 120 will always be found to be a weak pulse, as in Typhus.

Nov 26th

Dr Colhoun on Nat. Med.

On the quantity of blood to be drawn in disease. The total of the blood in the healthy system is estimated at from 25 to ⁴⁰ 50.

30 to 40, or have been drawn at a ~~time~~ time in some cases. Several amts. of blood have been lost without proving fatal or even detrimental.

They have been 16, 18, 20 or 22 lbs drawn

Large quantities of blood can only be drawn in the beginning of disease, as it afterwards debilitates too much. In children of a month old 2, 3 or 4

oz will be sufficient to subdue any inflam. to which they are subject. The blood in inflam. fevers should be drawn very suddenly & freely. The buffy blood is a good sign of the necessity of repetition, but not always so.

Its principal divisions are into the serum and globules & coagulable lymph. When inflam. runs very high, it coagulates quickly & so doing it pushes out the serum & forms a buffy or tallow-like coat which floats & the red glob. ules in consequence of their gravity sink to

the bottom. By drawing the blood very slowly we have it coagulating as it flows or very soon after without admitting of the separation of its different constituents. When we find on the contrary that the texture of the coagulating lymph is very weak we may infer that the patient is already depleted sufficiently.

When the fluidity is little & the coagulability almost gone appearing like molasses we may be sure that bleeding will be fatal.

But the signs of resection drawn from the blood are to be taken in connexion with other circumstances already mentioned. In consumption the blood continues to be sticky long after resection has ceased to be proper.

In order to keep the chest, the water must be changed every day & in summer kept in the cellar. One may perform the operation of cupping by scoring with the lancet on the part & putting a tinbale heated previously over the part. The regular operator should have very small scopes & a scarificator with only 5 blades, for small parts.

The clapes should be removed so soon as the blood coagulates. The common leech will draw from 1 to 2 3/4. Blood already cups exhibiting all the phenomena as from the arm. Intermitting do not often call for bloodletting, yet they sometimes do want it, in proportion as the fits are more together, should we make use of this remedy, & when we ~~would~~ have a long hot stage we should bleed. The Quotidian variety is never to be bled. When the bark provokes pain in the stomach, any month or fever we should bleed, & omit the bark.

If the attack be sudden & the symptoms very acute & severe we should bleed & immediately give bark. The tertian pleurisy is fatal without bleeding & bark without it kills.

Nov. 27th Dr. Samuel McCallan.

The treatment in gonitis consists in local & general means. We should be very careful to insist on daily ablutions, or if the parts are very much eroded we should use astringent washes.

or Chamomile tea & mucilaginous washes.

Carefully restrict the patient from all stimulating condiments. Sometimes local & even general bleeding may become necessary. At other times it depends on ascarides, when ℥j of aloes to ℥j of water, will have a good effect, as an infection per vaginam or rectum. There is another form of complaint connected with the external organs called Symptho-mania, or Furo detumens. In this case we have at first low menalcholy, afterwards a fluctuating of the pulse & supervening on this the most ungod-ennable mania, & violent calls for the venereal enjoyment. It commonly is caused by an irritation of the mucous membrane, but not always. Full diet stimulating medicines &c, but more particularly by some peculiar state of the nervous system. The treatment must be twofold, 1st To diminish

the circulation of blood to the part & to restore the general health. Free bleeding & the saline cathartics as ℞ of Sulph Soda 5 grs Iastant to a pint of water given in sufficient doses to act on the whole system, this in the early stage of these diseases will be most beneficial.

Cold water or vinegar & water injected into the vagina have a good effect. Narcotics as camphor are very good to quiet this irritation given in conjunction with nitre, stramonium, cicuta &c. Irritation along the length of the spine are among our best mode of treatment.

The nerves of these parts are derived from several sources, as the ganglionic nerves forming the solar plexus, from the spinal column.

By this view we become possessed of one mode of treatment irritations of the spine. or by brushing over the numerous surfaces & the sensitive extremities of the nerves, with a sol of lunar caustic.

Procidencia vagina. This is caused in general by an enlargement of the os uteri from the habitual coition of females. Our whole treatment must be directed

to evacuating the rectum. When we cannot effect this by cathartics or enemata, we must proceed to dislodge them by a manual operation, breaking them down by introducing the handle of a spoon & bringing them gradually away. When this distention has been long continued in the rectum or vagina we should use strong ~~or~~ or evacuations of the astringent remedies.

We pass to the diseases of the Uterus & bladder. These diseases are in general very severe.

In young females we frequently have these diseases occurring from the 10 to the 14th year. Often in these cases the mild diluent drinks will often answer a very good purpose. These symptoms are often about the first period of menstruation extremely severe, calling for depletory measures. Sometimes from taking cold the coats of the bladder are very much thickened & diseased, discharging mucopurulent matter streaked with blood. The little folds of the mucous membrane become very much developed. To allay the irritation we must resort to narcotics, diluents & the bark Polyp & Soda to the amt or 3 or 4 drams

daily. Keep the bowels open, a decoction of
Rosa Ursi, & the Tribenthinal in chronic stage
of the disease. The patient must be kept
quiet & on a diet of farinacea. with occasion-
al emollients. The common ant. powder,
may be given 3 or 4 times daily with diluent drinks
will very frequently produce permanent benefit.
A very powerful means is to introduce the
catheter & drawing off the urine.

In order to introduce the catheter we introduce
the fore finger of the left hand immediately
under the arch of the pubis, take the catheter in
your right hand running it on the inside
of your finger keeping it close up to the bone
& the catheter must slip into the orifice of the
urethra. Keep your finger on the end of the
catheter & allow it to flow into any vessel.

There is a kind of fungous excrescence sometimes
arising around the orifice of the urethra & proving
most exquisitely painful, called the vascular
tumour of the meatus urinarius. Its surface is
somewhat granulated & when impure pours out

arterial blood. It sometimes occurs within the canal of the Arteria. Our only hope in curing these tumours is in their excision either by the Scalpel or the ligature & in these cases, unlike the watery tumour, we would prefer the ligature & Mr. Colver says the ligature should be a broad one

But if this cannot be performed we must use
the sissors, & when this is impracticable by pressure.

Another state of the urethra, consists in a thickened state of the coats of the urethra. & may originate in the cellular external coat or in its mucous or internal covering. calling for differ. treat.

There is a spasmodic state of the bladder
which may arise from irritation of the bowels
& should be treated by enmollients warm bath
narcotics, laxatives &c

Falling down of the bladder is attended with many of the symptoms of displaced uterus,

The symptoms are a pain & uneasiness in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~upper~~ ^{the} anterior part of the pelvis, great bearing down pain involving the navel, anguish just before discharging the urine or immediately evacuating the urine, frequent desire to pass it.

Nov 27th Dr. Geo. M. Ellan on Surgery.

In many cases of excited & accelerated pulse we may relieve it by the use of stimuli & in this case we should endeavour to discover the true indication by giving very moderate portions at a time.

In case of severe injury of any of the vital organs resulting in inflam. & a suspension of their functions the pulse will be a hard, contracted & strong pulse. Whenever we find on applying all our fingers that the blood is still forced under our fingers, though the pulse may be contracted & small, ~~indication of~~ depletion is indicated, & it should be performed by bleeding with a free orifice & after abstracting about 6 or 8 oz we shall find that the severe & contracted actions of the heart. In patients who have been ineffectually attacked in acute Rheum. we often have a rolling, full pulse which has the appearance of a strong pulse, but which calls aloud for stimuli & tonics. In many inflam. we may succeed in subduing it by antiphlogistics, such as nit. Potass. belladonna &c

In a great majority of cases we should not bleed immediately after an injury in order to keep down inflam. Even in injuries of the brain Sir A. Cooper says that we should not bleed in all cases, for some degree of inflam even in this case is necessary in order to the restoration of parts. The practice in medical & surgical cases must be very different, for in a case purely medical we may deplete till we subvert all inflam. but not so when we wish to reunite a divided or incised surface. The closing up of a wound in this case is of primary importance in order to protect & shield the parts below the surface, of the wound.

Erysipellatous Inflam. This is a diffused extending inflam. attended by gastric & enteric disorders. We have in young persons of both sexes, who are strong & healthy, from some suddenly exciting cause, a severe degree of erysipelas produced, probably from some improper or crual aliment. But there are other cases which appear to depend on constitutional derangements. And supervene after severe injuries in others. They in a great number of cases depend on crual diet.

Nov 27th Dr. Colhoun on Nat. Med.
Inflammatory blood when first drawn into
the basin is more fluid than healthy &
this is why it coagulates in the buffy manner.
Capping glasses left on for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour
will produce vesication.

Quartans approach in their nature to typhus
& the exa stage long. In them we never bleed.
Petechiae generally contra-indicate bleeding.
Bleeding in the exanthemata In small
Pox of a highly inflammatory type, bleed-
ing though necessary must be resorted to
under the consideration of the great
sacrifice of strength which the patient
must suffer, after the pustules form, &
the matter secreted. Sydenham recom-
mends bleeding in the 21st day of small
pox & by this means we obviate the
ophthalmia, boils, coughs, &c which
often supervene on this complaint.
Measles also varies in its type from
the highest influ. to the lowest typhus.

+ the Character of those taken with disease often unravels its course & give us a clue to its treatment. It is often much benefited by bleeding, low diet, laxatives & a careful avoidance of exposure.

Scarlet fever. Bleeding in this disease is often necessary. Typhus symptoms often appear in this disease, But in others where the skin is much infected the pulse may be weak quick & frequent & still not typh.

In this case cold affusions over the surface will draw the blood to the large arteries & bleeding may be used.

Of Bleeding in Inflamm of the brain.

This disease is more frequent than is generally imagined in children. & when we find that this disorder is present we should not fail to bleed freely. In this disease if the eye be red we may be sure that the brain is inflamed. 2 or 3 oz of blood will not be sufficient in severe cases but it is the usual quantity.

Nov 28th Dr Saml. Mc Gillan.

Menstruation. With the growth of the general system we have the organs of generation ranging in such a manner as to fit them for their peculiar functions. The ovaria become much attended in their substance. The tubes also enlarge. The difference ^{in the time} of the first appearance of these discharges is owing to the earlier or later development of the organs. This change is noted by listlessness, eruptions on the skin, soreness in the throat, disorder of the bowels & torpor of the skin, inflame of the tonsils, frequent flushing & pallor of the face, headache, heat & itching of the womb & vagina, pains in the breasts. The menses occur about the 12th or 14th year. As in many women this new function is not regularly established for some time it follows that their health will be very ~~affected~~ delicate for some time. The median duration of this discharge at each time is 3 or 4 days, but there is great diversity in this respect as well as in the regularity with which it occurs. This fluid purifies the colour of the blood but it does not absorb it in smell nor does it

coagulate. We may in general consider this as the blood changed in some manner by passing through the uterine arteries. It arises from a discharge by the uterus & not from the vagina as has been contended by some. It is poured out by the minute branches of the uterine veins & arteries, opening into the cavity of the uterus. It differs from pure blood & wants all its chemical qualities. It does in certain cases coagulate & is discharged in clots.

Nov 28th. Dr. Geo. McCallan on Surgery.

Erysipelas. This may be divided into simple or temporary & the erysipelas occurring from constitutional predisposition. These are also capable of an almost infinite subdivision. This disease in its severe form is attended with an enormous infiltration into the cellular tissue below the skin. Producing an intolerable itching, & burning, prickling & irritating kind of pain. This sanious matter extravasated into the cellular tissue is of a debilitating tendency & destroys it occasioning sloughs. It is not altogether to be referred to a secretion of the coagulating lymph into the cellular tissue but to something similar to the serum.

This last kind of inflam. has been called the phleg-
-monoid erysipelas. In all cases we must look first to
the condition of the constitution. In a great many cases
we shall find some irritation in the stomach from indiges-
tible or undigested foods. Fish frequently provokes this
disease from its indigestible & offensive qualities on
the stomach & bowels. But in many cases of consti-
tutional derangement we cannot expect to succeed in
this simple & effectual manner. Bloodletting is
exceedingly useful in this disease perhaps as much as
in any other local inflam., & should be used except
in cases of denunciations or worn out debauchees.

The state of the pulse, skin, & all the functions of
the other organs, should be rigidly examined.

Patients will often become stronger & more vig-
orous by bleeding, which takes off an enormous
load of prostrating superabundant substance
which prevents our remedies from reaching their
end or accomplishing our designs, & totally oppressing
or prostrating the nervous energy, & locking up of all
the functions of the system. All which are best
relieved by active & efficient depletion.

Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

In order to form a collyrium we mix it with a sol. of G. Tragacanth, allow them to dry & they will be both sufficiently hard to pulverize. Caps should not be applied when there are ulcers, active ligaments, & bones very superficial. The fermenting poultice is made by warm water & meal, a little yeast honey & charcoal, used in sloughing. In all kinds of poultice heat is the principle agent. Warm poultices may be made of ginger & spice pepper, onion, garlic, mustard &c. &c.

Nov 29th Dr. Lane. Mr. Gleason on Obst.

The menses generally come on in this climate from the 14th to the 15th year & sometimes from the 10th to the 20th or 21st year. The menstrual periods occur once in 28 days or every lunar month, but this is not always regular, they may sometimes fall short or overrun the regular time. For the first year or there on often very irregular in their occurrence.

Dr. Mead supposed that the menstrual influence is in some measure dependent on the lunar influence

A vast number ^{of theories} as of plethora, spasm, fermentation, rupture &c &c have been adopted in order to explain this singular phenomenon. But it is ^{manifest} that the ovaria exert a very powerful influence on this discharge. The general irritation of the system has been by their influence concentrated on the uterine organs. It will not take place after the removal of the ovaries. It must strongly infered therefore that they contribute, by their nervous connections perhaps, to excite this discharge.

Quantity of the menstrual discharge.
It is very difficult. Various to ascertain. Various authors have estimated the amt. with very different results, a few ounces from 1 to 3 or 4 & even as little as $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce often occur in this city & country. The great majority of women suffer no inconvenience from this disease & remain in society all the time, but some others have to retire & pass the whole time in bed. Some women can conceive during lactation but the majority do not. In general in temperate climates this discharge ceases at about 45th or 50th year though they sometimes cease at

24 or not till 50 or 70. The ovaries become less vascular
& firmer in texture shriveled & contracted in their
form. Often after the cessation of this discharge she is
liable to many diseases as cancer, consumption &c.
& this is a critical period, but after this period is
past she is generally healthier than ever
Nov-29th Dr. Revell on Prac. Med.

Lact. ant. is many cases as effectual as bleeding.
Iarris Powder is one of the best remedies ever
perfected by the profession. It is often very badly prepared
by druggists in this country.

Vesication is one the best remedies for inflammation
occurring locally in internal organs. Be the mode
of operation of these remedies what it may it certainly
is efficacious. It has not been thought advisable
to apply blisters to a part in the early period of
inflm. But often we shall find that these remedies
afford in cases of this kind often produce the best
effects, though we do usually previously to the
application make use of one or other antiphlogistic
remedies. In order to prevent the blister from slipping
we should extend round the border a slip of Emp. Adhesive.

The pain in the drawing the blister is often very severe & more or less so in different individuals & different diseases. We should puncture the raised bladder & evacuate the serum & apply a fine piece of old linen in order to allay pain. But when we wish to make a great deal of irritation we should apply a leech after removing the cuticle. We should not suffer the blister plaster to remain on too long for fear of severe strangury. a slight degree of strangury is sometimes desirable. In order to relieve it when severe we should apply an emollient plaster, give diluent drinking of the *Uva ursi* & Spirt. Nit. ether.

The Ung. Tort. ant. is also most useful as a counter irritant, 3j to 5j of Tort ant. to 23 of lard. rubbed on the skin.

Inflamm as modified by certain constitutions of the human body.

The influ. of gout & rheuma. appear in some cases very similar & they are very apt to tinge all the inflamm of the patients in whom they exist.

Acute Rheum. like the other Phlegmasia begins with a symptomatic fever. great thirst, hoarseness, costive skin dry, cephalic pain in the head rather wandering, pulse frequent but the artery is constricted. After a time this disease displays a tendency to attack itself to the joints. The class of organs particularly disposed to this inflame are the fibrous & muscular. If the first attacked is the knee we have not only severe pain but tumefaction occurs though the skin retains its natural colour. The blood exhibits inflame in the highest degree, the coagulium is very ~~strong~~ strong.

The muscles of animal life become involved increasing the patient for all kind of motion. After a time we have a free & acid perspiration which will in some few instances procure relief. The urine deposits the latitious sediment. So long as the disease confines itself to the outward organs & animal muscles we need apprehend nothing dangerous. Sometimes from a strain or jerk we have acute rheum, & that form called lumbago. The loins appear very susceptible to acute rheum.

Acute rheumatic inflam. is not always confined to the voluntary organs but often attacks the heart, diaphragm, intercostal muscles.

The free use of bloodletting so much practised in this disease contributes to this termination.

In migration of the disease to the diaphragm we have rigidity of that muscle & of the abdomen the rising sardonicus, this last symptom attests all inflammatory disorders of the diaphragm.

When it attacks the intercostal muscles it generally involves the pleura called pleuro-dinia. The terminations of acute rheum. differ essentially from those of simple inflam. It has no disposition to a crisis or termination in any particular form. The duration of a properly treated case of rheum. is from 3 to 4 weeks. It does not often suppurate but there is a disposition of thick fluid into the thicka of the tendons & cavities of the joints.

Acute Rheum rarely terminates in scissus or gangrene, but by a slow or gradual resolution, by going into the chronic or by effusion into the cavities of the joints. Lambago is liable to be mistaken for stone in the bladder

Nov 29th Dr Geo. McEllan. on Gurgay

But by no means in all cases of erysipelas present this oppressed condition of the system. The European surgeons regard this as essentially a disease of debility. But the depressed or locked pulse which is often mistaken for debility, & we should draw blood, & use the antiphlogistic treatment. But in some cases we must support the system with moderate stimuli, more especially after the first or severely inflam. stage is past. In this case we would give wine whey or wine in tapioca &c. When however we find that more active or diffusible stimuli are required we give the cast ammonia 5 grs every hour rubbed up in an emulsion. Sometimes we meet with a disposition to restlessness or spasms we may give opiates, antispasmodics with the vol. alk. & in case of a great deal of nervous irritability we may administer the hyoscyamus or belladonna. Often from extensive infiltration under the skin producing great acidity we must give bark, Sarsaparilla tinct, strong broths or beef tea. given once or twice a day with malt liquor, & by this treatment we shall be able to manage the exhausted state of erysipelas, resulting from large losses of the ~~solid~~ fluids & solids.

In old constitutional arrangement we must pursue the mercurial treatment to a considerable extent, making a moderate but continuous impregnation on the system.

Cal. blue pill. corros. sublim. Ung. hydrag. or various combinations with cal. are all useful to induce this effect.

Local Remedies for erysipelas. There are multiplied almost to infinity. But fortunately we have only to use those calculated to relieve existing symptoms. In simple heat & itching we may use some of the absorbent powders. at the same time opening the bowels.

Sol. super. acetat. Plumb. is also very useful. This mixed with Camellia is also exceedingly beneficial in this disease. Sac. Sat. 3 to 5 grs. opii 2 grs water 1 oz. will in general be sufficiently strong, though it may be made much stronger. When the skin becomes dry & hard we should use emollient applications. cream of magnesia with Goulard's extract of lead is excellent. Sometimes the parts become tumefied in which some fermenting poultice, or soft & unstimulating one will be best. When the system is sunk from whatever cause in the latter periods of the disease we may make

use of the ung. Hydrag. & sol. of lunar caustic. But even then in the majority of cases they are pernicious.

In chronic cases of cutaneous disease we may use these remedies but consider them distinct from erysipelas.

In case a disorganization ~~of~~ or death of a part ensues we may probably with benefit use the stimulating remedies.

These results are always dependent on a bad treatment of the early stages, & rarely occur when properly attended to at first.

The practice of applying blisters over the part is to be regarded as extremely mischievous, rendering the skin hard & tough, extravasation into the cellular tissue.

Blisters may sometimes probably assist to check the extent of erysipelas when applied on the sound skin around.

There are some kinds of inflam. which may be mistaken for ~~inflam~~ erysipelas, but which arise from deep seated causes, in this case which is not erysipelas blistering is ~~un~~useful.

Nov 29th Dr Colhoun on Mat. med
Exanthemata. These diseases are liable to

vanish into each other,
Scarlet Fever is an exceedingly deceitful disease
the inflammatory character continues till an opor-
tunity & even then we cannot give stimulating
diuretics or purgatives for fear of inducing inflm. of
the mucous membrane. Bleed freely in croup.

Throw a child on its back make it cry &
open the jugular. In Hydrocephalus Dr Maxwell
bled to fainting then restored the patient & bled
again repeatedly. Sometimes the cause of Hydro-
cephalus is local arising from inflm. of the ear
ulcers in the nose throat, erysipelas of the scalp &c

Bleeding in purulent & pustular ophthalmia
must be used until the disease has been

subdued, & the discharge from beingropy, viscid,
& sparing in quantity becomes thin & plentiful
the colour of the lid being changed from red to
white, we should now use tonics &c to cure,
during the bleeding nauseating doses of Ios. ant
with other antiphlogistic & cold local applications used.

Nov 30th Dr. Saml. McCallum.

Chlorosis. A disease generally occurring in young females previous to the regular menstrual evacuation. Face pale & flabby, leaden hue around & about the eyes. Faulty breath, tongue pale & covered with mucous papillae enlarged, edges incanted by the teeth. Bowels in general costive, & either colourless or very dark & foetid. Considerable pain in the hypochondriacal regions.

Pulse weak & feeble, With a great longing for acids & absorbent earths. It is often difficult to distinguish it from derangement of the liver or lungs.

In some cases of Chronic chlorosis the nails of the fingers sink down & break off. Urticaria often occurs over the skin in chlorotic patients.

Many causes independent of retained menses are adequate to produce this disease, in fact it often occurs in girls much too young to take it from this cause.

It may be divided into 3 stages the incipient, confirmed, & the far advanced or ultimate. It is owing very much to the habits of life, though the strength of constitution will influence it very much. Chlorosis may be distinguished from Chronic hepatitis by the tenderness of the right hypochondria

pale coloured feces, pain in the right shoulder &c.
It is often very difficult to distinguish it from a
disease of the lungs. Chlorosis is often dependant
on a meagre or indigestible diet, in which case it
must be changed, bowels kept open, mind cheerful
& the habits, if found incompatible with the cure
must be abandoned. Emetics have been much
used, & are exceedingly beneficial. But we should use
the milder ones as 15 or 20 grs of ipecac. For. sent. is
too severe a debilitating agent, but 15 or 20 grs sulph. ipe
may be usefully employed. Purgatives are our next
best remedies. but severe purging from its permanently
debilitating effects we should use them circumspectly.
All drastic cathartics should be objected to, & the aperients
given. The attenuated form of administering the mucinials
may be used with the greatest benefit, given at first
so as to evacuate the bowels 15 or 16 grs of cal, with 10 or
12 pts of alves, or a little Rheubarb, a Senegal & manna.
Our object is to remove the offensive contents of
the bowels & in proportion as we do this we shall
find the patient improve. Occasionally the cordial-
tonic plan will succeed at other the antacids.

Nov 30th Dr. Revere on Prae. Med.

Causes of Rheumatism. These are often humidity exposure to cold. The smallest amt. of moisture conceivable, will excite it in the predisposed. Active purging & even vomiting will bring on an attack. But mercury is the most liable to produce this disease, & in this case it attacks the osseous & cartilagenous textures, producing sometimes ulceration & loss of substance by caries & exfoliation.

It is often produced by exposure after a mercurial course & is exceedingly liable to be mistaken for venereal sores.

The best remedy in this case is a decoction of the woods, exerting a free diaphoretic effect. Acute Rheumatism most frequently occurs in the winter & spring, but it occurs in all seasons, ages, sexes & conditions.

Pathology of Rheum. It affects principally the fibrous & muscular textures. The ligaments, fasciae, tendons, tunica albuginea of the eye &c are not at all sensible in health but when they become diseased, they are most acutely sensible. When it attacks any of these parts it is very apt to induce a change of structure, the muscles affected by it are more apt to be torn than those which have not been attacked.

It is not confined altogether to the muscular & fibrous tissues but is liable to metastasis. The skin is often very much inflamed & painful, as also is the cellular tissue. One point of the pathology of this disease is that it is a disease of the spinal cord.

Treatment of Rheum. There is much discrepancy of opinion in regard to the remedies in this disease.

Acute Rheum is eminently an inflammatory disease, but unlike simple acute inflen. we cannot entirely depend in any great degree upon the lancet for the cure. But in general we should bleed a common adult of robust constitution in the early stage bleed to the amt. of 15 or 20 ʒ . With a brisk cathartic in the early part of the day, but if we be called in the evening we may give Cal 10 grs. Pulv. ant. 20 grs divided into 6 Powders, 1 given every 2 or 3 hours, followed by an infusion of scumal. Diaphoresis will almost always result from this treatment, or the Tart. ant. will answer almost equally well. The bowels being at the same time kept open, add from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a gr. of Tart. ant. every 4 to 6 hours till we get the patient completely under its influence. The former practice of obtaining diaphoresis by

the warm bath is exceedingly dangerous as being apt to induce metastasis, to the diaphragm, abd. muscles &c. Though it is often a very powerful remedy.

Another medicine to be particularly after we have tried the foregoing course is the Colchicum Autumnale. The celebrated "eau medicinale de Lyon" is a tinct. of the seed of ~~Colchicum~~ colchicum. The infus. of the seeds. 2℥ of opium salt 1℥ of May rose. 1℔ of water 15 or 20 drops of the vinous tinct of colchicum made into a draught ^{one dose} given every 3 hours. The effect of this medicine must be carefully watched & if the perspiration is exceedingly dense we must remit or abandon it.

Nov 30th Dr Geo Mc Clellan. on surgery
Although the stimulating local applications are not to be used in the early & ethinic stages, yet they are often exceedingly useful after the patient & the vitality of the part are in a great measure reduced, by extensive infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue or by severe sloughing. In this case the fermenting poultice made in its stimulating form & a variety of others are exceedingly useful. We are not always to make incisions through the skin

in order to evacuate the contained matter or pus.
Yet when it abounds in enormous quantities we must
of course cut through the tough & hard skin to let it out.
Besides erysipelas we may have other very severe
& rapidly extending inflammations. Among which is
one which is exceedingly apt to occur in broken & pro-
trated constitutions & from the nature of the case the
system being unable to support this extraordinary action
is forced to succumb & the result is apt to ^{be} gangrene.
Of course depletory measures are in general inad-
visable, we may occasionally use them to relieve par-
ticular symptoms, but we shall soon have to recur
to stimulants & tonics, nourishing & unirritating
kinds of food. Very often the disease is so rapid in
its progress that we are forced to submit to the loss
of very extensive portions of the soft parts & of bone.

Furunculus. This has for its object the suppuration
& removal of part of the cellular substance, the
pus is circumscribed by the adhesive process taken on
by the evag. lymph, ulceration comes on the skin ruptured
or divided the pus & core if separated comes away with the
matter & eventually does come away leaving a cavity which

is gradually filled up by granulations. It should be treated by emollient poultices keeping the bowels open with salt. using low diet &c is the best plan. Some persons are so disposed to furunculi that it is of importance to alter their habits as to remove this tendency. This may be done by salt low diet with small doses of cal.

The treatment of Anthrax or carbuncle is a different thing. The influ. here is suppurative. The surface of the anthrax is flat, livid, & extensive & instead of a small portion or core of the cellular tissue we have the destruction of large portions. When the disease occurs in parts where the skin is hard & rigid we should in some to relieve the tension make free incisions, & in many irritable places the same is called for.

The constitution modifies our treatment more than these foregoing circumstances. We we find in some & temperate patients that the system is oppressed, the pulse small, constricted & frequent we should deplete & in many cases it will improve in strength & fullness & we shall find it improve. We may afterwards have to stimulate but hardly ever at first. Timely incisions should be made, followed by

soft, emollient, penetrating poultices & other applications.

Caustics have been much recommended & they may be used, but it is best when we find a depressed centre with extensive infiltration, to make a long & free & extensive incision. When we find in the latter stages that the bloodvessels are over-loaded from mere inability to contract we may use the fermenting poultice with wine molasses or honey, carefully confining the carbolic acid &c.

But the basilicon ointment, Ven Turp. & my hygienic are all useful. In case of much debility & dripping from the part we may sprinkle on charcoal, bin bark or quercitron bark &c to absorb it.

Nov 30th Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.
Bleeding in Phthisis pulmonalis.
This disease occurs in those having a narrow chest, where the lungs have not room fully to dilate. It is necessary that the depletion in this case should be very small. Amenorrhoea occurring in this disease is in consequence of the little blood in the system. The practice of Pringle is taking 6 or 7 or even 8 or 10 drops

when the skin is hot & the cough dry & hard.
is exceedingly valuable

B. in Rheum. It does not answer to bleed
too much in this disease. Senacmore thinks
that the buffy coat cannot be depended on
in this disease. This disease exhibits every
variety. Some have, dry skin, foul tongue
feet dark & almost black very offensive.
in this case bleeding is not indicated & we
rely on purges & diaphoretics, ~~but~~
inflamm of the stomach & bowels is not
in general good. In gout it should not
be used except in high inflammatory
cases. debility of the stomach attends this
disease & so we must give stimuli before we
bleed. Apoplexy calls aloud for venesection.
In hysteria & epilepsy the quantity of blood
being suddenly augmented, calls for venesection.
In Hemoptisis when frothy & florid we
must bleed. In all these cases 20 to 24
oz will produce the best effects. The morbid
operands of abundant blood in the brain is the

Tranquil compression causing coma, stertor & finally convulsions. Blood letting is the only remedy & may be required to more than 100. $\frac{3}{4}$. Apoplexy may occur from retrocession of cutaneous eruptions, from healed ulcers, piles or any habitual discharge.

Palsy, in case it be partial & occur in a person of a full habit & intemperate eating & drinking, may cause us to suspect the brain to be implicated, & bleeding is the prominent remedy.

Amaurosis is to be treated by bleeding, at the same time making hot applications to the feet & blisters to the neck & cold to the eyes.

In the aged & the feeble the ~~blood~~ bleeding should be local. In dentition it should not be neglected, lance the gums.

In Epilepsy from various causes, use it.

In Mania when indicated by the pulse we should not hesitate, but it is often necessary when the pulse does not indicate it as from rapid & sudden movement shapish speaking &c In Melancholia it is generally improper.

In mania, leads to the labia purpurea the best effect. In all cases of mania where there is strong internal action bleeding is necessary.

B in Tetanus is generally improper, though not always.

B in Hydropisia not to be relied on

B in Asthma in adults not generally useful but in children from high living, & when connected with pleurisy it is useful

B in Hooping cough, sometimes highly useful on the first attack.

B in Angina Pectoris. It is valuable in some full habits & enlarged liver, but from

Sept 20 Review on Practice.

Treatment of Rheum. continued. The colchicum autumnale is certainly one of the most potent remedies in rheumatism. M. M. Pelletier & Boisson have prepared an extract from this called the gallate or veratrum. Which may be given in doses of $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. 3 times daily. The Dover's powder is an invaluable remedy in acute rheumatism, much used in England. But will not in general do ^{on this curative.}

In fact we shall always find that opium in any form will not answer in the early stages of this disease. Sometimes however after free bleeding the pulse still irritates & the pains continue, we may give a full dose from 3. to 5. grs. with 10 of cal. & have the most delightful effects. Black drop or solid opium are the best forms.

It is not advisable to induce ptyalism, by the way of giving 1 gr of Opium & 1 or 2 cal. very soon recommended by Drs Cozenne & Leub & Borasly, we may stupify our patients but cannot eradicate the disease.

The next remedy. The *Conchona officinalis*. Supported by the highest authority & believed by Forcay, Foltinger & some others to be a specific.

Agaric used it for 15 years, curing 95 in a hundred.

It has now fallen into disuse; but may be used after we have used the common routine of remedies, with benefit.

Local applications. Irritating applications are hardly ever useful, except when we wish to divert the serum from an internal organ.

Chronic Rheum. Result of fever & often a consequence of the acute form, characterised by a

want of action. When it attacks the large joints it produces swelling & in small joints it almost invariably tends to ankylosis. In the muscles it tends to paralysis which may by judicious treatment be readily cured. Rheumatism can always prevail in unfavorable weather. Treatment. Bleeding rarely necessary. Pulse rarely more frequent or in way different from health. Local bleeding, admissible. The different part. of Guaiacum, has been much used. Train oil a table spoonful 3 times daily. has been used with success. We must in treating this disease be empiric or go by experience.

G. Guaiacum, is the oldest & most celebrated remedy we have in old torpid cases. The Annen. Diet. of of guaiac. a teaspoonful 3 times daily in a little milk. Resin Terebinthinae. Patients do well under this remedy it has been given in the acute & chronic, but for the former it is too stimulant. In doses of from 30 to 40 drops every 4 or 6 hours, often have the best effects. B. copaiba has virtues very similar & may be given in emulsion. 30 or 40 drops though it may be taken in large doses, when Chronic Rheum.

occurs after the use of mercury. We should confine him to his room & give him the Sarsaparilla in large quantity. The Lisbon diet drink is an excellent form. — When the part has become paralytic, the Rhododendron Cyparissium has the very best effect in restoring power to the part. Cal & Opium in chronic rheumatism is one of the best modes of treatment, 1 gr Opii 1/2 gr Cal every morning, confining the patient close & on an antiphlogistic diet.

Local applications. We should always begin with a careful & strict examination of the vertebra trying each one with our knuckle. By applying some stimulating thing such as cupping, blistering, moxa, &c we shall produce surprising relief. Moxa have been found the most powerful remedies we possess in all chronic diseases. The Baron Larrey has very much recommended this remedy. It is made by applying a coat of cotton dipped into a sol. of Potash. Sinapismus applied to the part will produce a very considerable irritation & if too severe we must dilute it with meal.

Dec 4th Dr Geo McEllan.

Burns & Scalds. Divided 1st into Simple
or slight burns. 2nd Vesicating burns, in
which the cuticle is detached or torn off
3rd The sloughing & loss of vitality of a
considerable portion of the skin & subcutaneous
cellular tissue. These varieties produce a
diversity of effects on the constitution. The
irritation of simple burn is nothing or very slight on the
constitution. In the 2nd or Vesicated kind produces
the severest constitutional irritation. For when
in the 3rd variety the vitality of the parts has
been entirely destroyed the nervous irritation will
not be nearly so severe.

We should always desire after a severe burn that
the patient should exhibit pain & constitutional irri-
tation, & in case these are absent we may apprehend the
most dangerous consequences. We had rather find the
patient cold & pulseless, & almost lifeless than in this condition
of insidious shock. We should never deplete actively, further
than to remove irritating substances from the stomach &
bowels by emetics & enemata. The food should not

be to antiphlogistic, but nourishing & stimulatory.
But when the patient is cold & pulseless & totally
overwhelmed by the shock. We must give active
stimuli, brandy, gum or the real ~~stimulus~~ Pure.
After we have given stimulus so as to produce reaction
we must watch them carefully. In case the pain
be intensely severe, we may use opium, but
the disposition to coma after these accidents should
watch us carefully. Give camph. in emulsion 5 grs
to a spoonful of emulsion with gum arabic & sugar 5 or 6
drops of the blk. amp. Local Remedies. Sudden
resipitation & not the extent of heat which produces
resiccation & destruction of parts. When we are
called to a case immediately after the reception of
an injury, is to avoid changing the temperature too quick.
If it have previously to calling us been immersed in
cold water we should be very careful in raising the
temperature. We should by all means leave the
cuticle on & if it have been removed we should
endeavour to replace it: applying over some light dressing
wet with some lotion which will soothe & very gradually
lower the temperature. The vulgar use drops of oil, killing

linseed oil, & lime water &c. &c. But take some soft
cotton wrap the limb or other part in it, & wet it
with ~~the~~ turpentine at the temp. of the part at
first & afterwards cold. This is excellent when the
artery is not abraded, & by its stimulating tendency will
enable us to lower the temperature. If the patient be coming
cold & oppressed & chilly, we can by increasing the
strength & temp. arouse the dormant actions of the system.

Dec 1st Dr. Colburn on Nat. Med.

Fibrine is prepared by agitating fresh drawn
blood with a rough stick collecting the fibrine
& washing it with running water.

Animal jelly made from calfs feet. Vegetable
jelly made by grating & boiling quinces & apples.
Albumen or the whites of eggs, coagulable.

Ground into a solution of corrosive sublimate
precipitates it in form of calomel a test.

Pure fish glue will dissolve 98 parts in 100.

Animal oils are composed of two substances
stearine, the solid & elaine or fluid part.

Bruse the cocoa nut to a powder & prep

between 2 hot plates. This oil is solid.
Mucilage is distinguished from gum, in
not being soluble in water. They are useful
to unite oils & water, as diluents in coughs &
Phtizans. Barley water $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb water
made pleasant with sugar.

To make fermented preparations put into.

It is necessary that we should be careful
even in quartan agues how we stimulate for
fear of inducing a remittent.

December 3rd. Doct. Lant. Mr. Clellar.

The blood drawn from chlorotic females in
severe cases, is thin pale & fluid; the whole
being exceedingly watery. Phtisis may be
easily be mistaken for chlorosis & vice versa
but they may be ^{distinguished} by certain diagnostic signs.

Our first indications are to cleanse the
bowels & stomach. Ipecac. in full doses is
the best emetic. & laxative instead of castor
in evacuating the bowels. A loaf 6 to 12 grs.

when the bowels are not very torpid. If they are we
must repeat till the evacuations are natural

in every respect. In very obstinate cases of this
disease it becomes necessary to use tonics, &
I have found to be the best the carb. muriate
tartrate &c. may either be given, or Elber's recommends
the black sulphuret, as being a slight diaphoretic.
a strict regularity of diet & exercise, cleanliness &
must be attended to. If depression of mind
prevails we must advise company & visiting
the watering places, sea side. Salt water bath
either cold or warm, friction with salt cloths.
For attacks of fainting. Hoffman's anodyne,
carb ammon, or any antispasmodic.
When the patient is not too far debilitated we
may hope for the best effects on the restoration
of the mind. If the symptoms present indicate
a disease of the lungs our treatment must be
varied & so in whatever other combinations it
may occur. For any chronic arrangement of
the liver or lungs, with a weak quick & small
pulse, we should use any cups, blisters &c. &c.
with various attractive remedies as blue pill
also. Cal se.

A suppression of the menses is that state in which after they have been established, they become suddenly stopped. This may continue for 2, 3 or 4 mo. & then return, but if they are permanently stopped it is called obstruction. Retention is that disorder in which they are not commenced at the proper time. Amenorrhoea or suppression of the menses is not necessarily a disease of debility but may supervene as consequence of various diseases. Chlorosis on the contrary is a necessarily debilitated disorder.

Dec. 3rd Dr. Revere on. Prac. Med.

The tinct. of Hytta. is also a very excellent application & if suffered to remain too long will vesiculate. The cantharides boiled in turpentine is excellent. Pix. Burgand. beaten & a few flies sprinkled on the surface. Iodine & Tart. ant. will produce the same effects of stimulating, but if they remain too long their effects are very severe. The various kinds of ointment which have been recommended

in this disease may be of use to prevent sudden vicissitudes as oil cloth. Rabbit skin, & brown paper shirts & drawers. but these things should not be worn next the skin, but over a knit woolen shirt to obviate filth. Friction. This has been the best friend the quack ever had, & when properly employed is the best remedy we have.

It requires great perseverance & rough handling & kneading, of the muscles & joints. It is exceedingly difficult to prevail on the attendants to perform it. It should be done twice a day & the parts supported in the interim supported by flannel rollers. The French use with these frictions an infusion of ginger. Champvoing is also used in London & Paris. in chronic Rheum with much success. The banche is also excellent.

Sulphurous vapour or S. acid gas, applied in a box in which the patient is placed except the head. The ~~patient's~~ skin of the scrotum should be protected. A profuse perspiration is the general result but it is not necessary. Bapora of hot water has been also much recommended.

Acu-puncturation is also much used & it is said in obstinate & incurable cases as sciatica it is exceedingly useful. It is performed by gradually introducing pointed needles.

Gout or Arthritis. Generally when this disease & rheumatism occur separately they may be easily distinguished. Yet they have a similarity in several respects as in their location & extent. Their causes however are very different gout is never brought on by mere exposure. The digestive organs are always involved in this disease & frequently as a cause, Rheum. attacks the large joints Gout the small ones as the fingers & toes.

Symptoms. It is emphatically the disease of the wealthy & luxurious. It is comparatively a rare disease in this country. In Great Britain it abounds to the greatest extent.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in this disease is its hereditary transmission. In fact the transmission of the disease comparatively rare.

It rarely occurs before the age of puberty according to the best authority, & almost always between the ages of 20 & 40.

There also are plethoric manifested large abdomen
& indolent habits. But the indolent habits
are not always necessary for many persons of active
habits are exceedingly prone to it. Acidity of the
stomach is always an attendant of this disease.
Dec. 2^d D.D. Geo. McCallan.

When we have no vesication or even when we have
slight abrasion we can use with advantage
the soft coarse cotton, either dry or moistened
with a weak alcoholic liquor. If the patient
should become cold & sinking we should use
it of a raised temperature. Almost any mild irrita-
ting application kept steadily on will answer the purpose.
Blanney's salve made of linseed oil & litharge
made of the consistence of basilacum, is most
excellent. Simple cerate or turner's cerate will answer
our well if left on sufficiently long. If any of these sub-
stances should be painful at first they will soon lose
that effect & become easy. But in many cases instead
of a red & painful state of the parts, we have them
totally asphyxiated & sunk & pale in this case we must
use the Spanish ointment or Spirits turpentine.

reducing its stimulant properties as we arouse the system or the vitality of the part.

In cases of disorganizing burn or where the skin has been charred it has been much used, but even here it does not seem to be the proper remedy & in general a common practice made of bread & milk with a little lard & flour & mud or muck will be far better. The perfection of our practice in burn consists in doing little else than in moistening & soothing the parts with something that is mucilaginous or emollient, quieting the patient & keeping them cool &c. I recollect the case of the boy who was scalded by drinking hot water. In some burn however we have the severest kinds of suppuration & granulation of which we can conceive. In these cases absorbents should be used of which the finely pulv. chalk. or calamine. Always avoid cohesion of opposed surfaces & the contraction of limbs.

In order to obviate these evil effects we should continue the use of lint interposed or something else to prevent adhesion until the parts have entirely healed. To prevent stiffening or contraction we should gently flex & extend the arm from time to time till the case is safe, which is sometimes 2 or 3 months.

Dec 3rd Dr. Boethius on Mat. Med.
Modus Operandi of medicines.

In explaining this subject we should have recourse to subjects connected with the operations of nature. For instance at the equator we have diseases totally different from the poles & they change by a regular gradation from one to the other.

In the white & sandy deserts of Arabia & in calcareous districts we have Ophthalmia.

So are the diseases modified by diet, as it is taken from the upper or lower end of the series.

Some medicines act upon the whole body, as the narcotics, which whether applied to the skin taken into the stomach & held only in the mouth, injected into the rectum or in whatever manner, will produce the effect, as opium or tobacco. Carbonic acid gas sufficiently concentrated, whether applied to the stomach, lungs or skin is adequate to produce death. Brandy is also of this diffusible nature. The odours of flowers & even of apples will sometimes cause delirium. Turpentine enters into the system, in any of these ways.

Many of these we are well assured are absorbed into the circulation. Many experiments have been made by the french on the skin, by applying many of these articles to a denuded surface, & they have been found to be absorbed. The characteristic effects of Prussic acid & Moriana do not take place while the artery is tied, but as soon as it is loosed.

Some medicines act mechanically

Some chemically as caustics

Some vitally as ~~the~~ bleeding in various inflammatory disorders.

Cold acts as a stimulant in a range from 50 to 40 but when below the freezing point they cannot be made to do so. like this most medicines do best or act most in a certain degree.

Dec 4th Dr. Larr. McCallan on obstetrics

Chlorosis occurs in weak flaccid & pury females
Menorrhagia occurs in all states of the system.

The menstrual discharge is liable to many variations in the intervals, quantity &c with which it occurs.

If the suppression continue longer than the 5th or 4th menstrual period except in pregnancy we shall have the patient running into the cathectic condition.

Long continued derangements of the sexual organs the nervous system becomes more or less complicated. More especially the spinal marrow which by its connections with the sympathetic nerve & lower spinal nerves is adequate to produce or continue this disease.

In this case irritants along the course of the S. cord may be expected to produce benefit.

Indue impureness on the mind producing excessive excitement will cause a suppression or retention.

Exposure to cold is however the most frequent cause of suppression of the catamenia. Inflammation of the unimpregnated uterus is attended by dull & constant pain in the pelvis without much disorder of the vascular system.

Treatment. Most of those remedies which are applicable in chlorosis may be used with advantage in Amenorrhoea. Should the case be connected with inflam. of the uterus, we must in addition to saline cathartics, antiphlogistic regimen, acrimonious acids &c we must bleed pretty freely. When the pulse is full hard & tense we should bleed to the extent of 15 or 20 $\frac{3}{4}$. The best purgatives in this case are cum Tart & Sal. or Sulph &c at the same we may with advantage apply leeches or cups to the Pubis & Perineum. The state of oppression of the stomach will frequently produce hysterical symptoms, in this case we must use emetics either Ipecac. or Sulph Zine. If if they cannot take any thing into the stomach run down a finger or quill. Or purge freely they will bear it in this case.

In order to allay excitement in severe spasms we should use opiates & antispasmodics either by the stomach or injected into the rectum.

After subduing the increased action of the system is exceedingly severe cases we are to use opium in large quantities or until we subdue the symptoms

When effusions take place into the internal cavity we must use alteratives, as Cal, with some aperient remedy. In all cases we must first cleanse the stomach & bowels, & after use the mild purges & stronger tonics. When till we have subdued local inflm. or general action, are we to resort to the class of remedies called emmenagogues. By these we mean those articles which stimulate the uterine organs into increased action & determine more blood to the pelvic viscera. All active & stimulating medicines may in some conditions of the system become emmenagogues.

These are the different essential oils. Adulcor. Am, Sassa, the foetid gums & resins. The most convenient manner of giving Sassa is the Tinct compos. The tinct Cantharides may be given in doses of 20 drops up to 50, or until symptoms of straining are induced. Black hellebore should be used in doses sufficient to purge. Dr Chapman recommends the Polygala senega. Acon should be given in doses sufficient to act on the system.

Dearest Dr. Keever in Sac. Ind.

Gout continued. Some drunkards the Spanish & Portuguese wines have been charged with a great tendency to produce this disease, but this is not the case, neither is it attributable to acid drinks, for our New England farmers use it in large quantities without this effect.

This disease comes on first by a pain in the foot, gradually becoming worse, till the 3^d day when it produces considerable pain, arousing him at night with pain, which after a time let him get again to sleep, returning again the next evening. The pain is like a gnawing at the joint, or pouring hot oil over the joint.

On examining the foot we shall find that the whole is edematous. but the inflam. is confined to a small spot at the joint of the great toe.

On the second day of gout the patient has a remarkably hard tense & full pulse. tongue white, tolerable appetite. feces very white & much inclined to the dysenteria form, mixed up with the mucous

The patient generally continued in this way for 3 or 4 days. But it very often comes on in a different manner, for a month or more previous to an accession of gout, the patient complains greatly of various ailments, but the principal is that of costiveness & we almost invariably find that the bowels are disordered.

The attack is usually confined to the joints of the great toe, but it may appear in the tendo achilles, or ankle, & almost invariably in some part of the lower extremities. It does not confine itself entirely to the fibrous tissues, but generally commences in ~~the~~ ^{the} tendon, extending after a time to the cellular membrane. Much disposed to metastasize.

After ~~the~~ ^{the first} attack it may leave him for a year, & if he do not reform after the second attack it will probably occur twice a year & so on in proportion. Of the three different kinds of the Colchicum Antimoniale. the "saccharatum" is the strongest, twice as strong as Wilson's Direct, & this as strong again as Reynold's mixture.

It is remarkable that whenever a paroxysm of gout is cut short by these remedies it soon recurs with renewed violence. The first stages of digestion go on very well in this disease, but dyspepsia gives a sensation of heavy fullness & flatulency. The liver is almost always disordered. The abd. is generally enlarged. It generally begins by merely interfering in a slight degree the motions of the joints, but after a time it becomes more severe. The primary organs are intimately involved in this disease, retention or partial suppression of it apt to occur. Mucous is of ten trapped with the urine from the coats of the bladder.

Pathology & treatment. In its origin is manifestly seated in the digestive organs, the eating of large quantities of animal food highly seasoned. The treatment divides itself into the prophylactic & curative or active treatment of the paroxysms. — When the predisposition exists the patient must confine himself to a temperate & moderate regimen, & habit of living, only sufficient animal food & a little

wind, without any excess in diet or habits of living.

They should have fixed hours of eating, not more than twice a day & his breakfast should be hearty, his dinner should be pretty late so as not to call for more gross food after dinner. Small portions of almost any thing may be eaten, but very little. Supper a piece of stale bread & a cup of tea.

Regular exercise every day in the open air. continued.

A Regularly open state of the bowels, & examine whether the egesta are in due proportion to the ingesta & if not they must use some active cathartics. such as pillular aloes compos. with cal. &c. 10 grs.

The acrapotic cathartics will be of great use in this disease as the aloes, magnesia, Rhubarb &c.

The Turkish rhubarb taken in small pieces is excellent. But for the best medicine if well

prepared is the Jugland cynereum, or extract of butter-milk. 1 or 2 pills as big as a pea, taken as the patient goes to breakfast will procure the most delightful effects. But it is exceedingly difficult to procure it in a good & active form.

Treatment of the active form or after the
accession of the Paroxysm.

In the first attack it is best to do very little
merely requesting the patient to remain in the
house take a mild cathartic &c.

But in many cases we must take more
active measures.

Dec 4th Do Gen. McCallan on Surgery.

It is not useful to use active depletion by
way of bloodletting more especially in cases
of irritation from severe burns, for fear of a
fatal sinking. Opium is also in most cases
or inadmissible from this tendency to induce coma.
In cases of great sinking of the system we should
use direct stimulants as Rinkish ung. & brandy.

The effects of cold as a detentive agent.

This is in its effects very various. More consti-
tutional diseases occur from the morbid effects
of cold than from any other agent, to say nothing of
its multifarious local effects. In some cases of freezing
or of long exposure to a very low temperature, we must be careful to
restore the temperature slowly in the portion of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ degrees

Dec 4th D. D. Colburn on Mat. Med.

Modus operandi continued. There are some medicines which will act by friction on the skin as opium & various narcotics. Croton oil will purge when rubbed on the skin. Some medicines produce a specific or local effect by an action on the whole body, as the Iodine in goitre. This medicine when long continued will absorb the mammae & testicles. Puffie acid must be given in dose of $\frac{1}{15}$ of a gr. Muriate of gold $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.

Emetics.

These act by exciting a contraction of the muscular fibres of the stomach & abd. muscles. Their action on the heart & arteries, is the most interesting in a pathological point of view. The shock on the system is often productive of the best effect. The rejection of chyme & indigestible food which causes heaviness & difficult breathing is another of their grand benefits. Bile thrown up by emetics is often brought from the duodenum.

These effects are increased by repetition.
They should not be given in persons with
short necks, plethoric, & blood to the head.
Persons liable to spasms or influ. of the
stomach must not use them.

Persons with weak lungs. Persons ruptured.
In pregnancy, in enlargement of the heart
& aorta they must be avoided.

The stomach in some fevers is so irritable
that ~~these~~ they are dangerous. Sometimes they
act too violently & thus produce death.
Chicken water, toast water, blisters to the
stomach, essential oils &c must be used.

It is difficult to injure children by
emetics. They should be given before eating
& diluent drinks extensively used.

Persons in mania from some causes will
vomit soon after cold water has been poured
over the head. Bleedings should in all
cases of plethoric be permitted.

Emetics in some of the intermittents are more
useful than purgatives, removing the foul

to cast from the tongue & inducing
inspiration. Pringle found them useful
when the tongue was four abd. turned, face
pale & swollen, which symptoms he referred
to disease of the liver. In the asphyxiated state
of the pulse in low fever the reaction induced
by an emetic ~~for~~ after its shock, is very salutary.

But there are rare cases. In small pox
when the pustules are tardy in forming &
 threaten to be confluent emetics will have
a fine effect in arousing the system in
virtue of its shock. Certain kinds of food
produce urticaria, emetics give prompt
relief, a purgative should be given with
a little ether immediately after. In erysip-
elas most effectual when attended by billious
stomach desultory one then 1/2 to a pint.

Hydrocephalus. largely used after bleeding
In croup, bleeding & nauseating doses, of
emetic. Dr. Storr & Francis have succeeded
in discharging the membrane by emetics.
In Pneumonia after the system is roused they

are most highly useful, in manureating doses.
In catarrhs they are excellent.

Pneumonia biliosa, they are to be used in
this disease, with astringents & diaphoretics
to obviate the necessity of bleeding in this
manifestly typhoid disease. In hemoptysis
they relieve but in general not permanently.
Small doses of ipecac & chalk ginn in the
morning before breakfast in phthisis are very
beneficial.

Dec 5th Dr. REVEL on Practice.

Milk diet in goat has been much recom-
mended in strong humiliary prodispositions
& a diet consisting of milk, bread & fruit is
no doubt excellent. The bran bread & raw
wheat flour putrid is one of the best
remedies to prevent constipation.

The abdomen is much disposed to enlarge
& the large intestines to become overloaded, in
this case an elastic bandage pretty tight
round the abd. should be worn.

In order to cut short the disease we should

remain also. I did not then suppose he would remain nor did
Dr. Benson or Mr. Riddle, but since my return he has concluded
to remain this winter & exert himself a little further in the cause of
his Master among his people. — He will not in all probability con-
tinue longer than spring & as for myself it is pretty certain that I shall
not. I waited on Dr. Benson with your letter & solicited his advice as to
the manner in which I should answer it. After deliberation he said
he thought it altogether better for me to wait till spring, & see after
during that time, what appeared to be the will of Providence in regard
my future course. — This I have consulted to do, still hoping
in the Spring I shall be enabled to return to Whaling & commence spee-
ing in a community more congenial to my feelings than any I have met with

825 - Francis

3.25 - Lows

6.52 1/2 - Patterson

45.52 1/2

45.52 1/2 - Birmingham

Birmingham 100

150

1.87 1/2

175

250

My dear Mr. Med.

89.87 1/2

I have the receipt of your favor of Dec 20, which came to hand a few days ago, after a rather long and tedious journey to this city. It would be source of great gratification to me, if it were possible that I expected soon to return to Wheeling.

89 9 1/2

11

32

45

76

6.52 1/2

8.25

16.75

29.25

Rev. A. R. Med.

according to some practitioners make cold applications as plunging the limb into cold water, but this is liable to cause metastasis. The several tinctures of colchicum autumnale the "can medicinal".

When we wish to stop the disease, we must attend to the state of the bowels, & diminish the high degree of excitement which is present. In order to this we must use bleeding but very judiciously. 16 or 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ will often be sufficient to purge. Then purgatives must come in. Blue pill followed by castor oil are the best. After having done these things we may try the colchicum, & the acitum colchici. Carb-mag & Sulph-mag 13, Vin or Colch 13 Ext. Glyce. D. dose 13 every hour.

We must follow this up by a careful diet & this will in general cure. This remedy has a specific influence in removing the Gravel.

In some cases we are obliged to resort to opium notwithstanding its manifestly stimulant properties. The black drop 30 or 40 drops. Morphium

5 grs, 10 grs Cal, 20 grs of Pulv ant. made into
10 pills 2 to 4 may be given every night in
exhausted & worn out cases, with severe pain.
Bloodletting carefully used will often remove the
Gonorrhea. Emetics are often useful in the
treatment of gout, when the stomach is oppressed.
A tea-spoonful of mustard in a little warm
water, salt & water, or chamomile tea. Opium
is the strongest we should use. Look out, inademphor.
Local remedies not often useful, but
sometimes a little warm brandy & laudanum.
The evaporation succeeding this application
is apt to produce cold & cause metastasis.
When gout has long existed in an individual
& he is rarely if ever free from the disease,
called chronic or atonic gout, we are
never to look for or expect to effect a
perfect cure. Under these circumstances
the linamentum Saponis & opii rubbed
on the skin is the best. Vapor bath also.
Metastasis or retrocedent gout.
It is most apt to attack the brain

the stomach, diaphragm & bowels. These will call for a different treatment. When in the brain we must bleed freely, immersing at the same time the feet in hot water in which some capsaicin or pepper has been placed.

When the stomach is attacked we must warm it & give freely the most active decoctions, at the same time making revulsions to the surface & extremities. The bowels must be evacuated thoroughly by cathartics & enemata castor oil & the aromatic tinct of senna, or the best kinds of cathartics.

Diseases of the textures of the brain.

Dec 5th

Dr. George M. Bellard on Surgery

The injurious effect principally resulting from exposure to a low temperature, are the too sudden restoration of heat to the part, & these considerations will govern us in all temperaments, sexes, ages, or conditions. A great variety of chilblains or painful inflammations result from slight degrees of exposure to cold.

Our first consideration should be the degree of cold

to which the patient may have been exposed & if it have been exceedingly severe, as several degrees below zero, we must not bring him into a house but cover him first with snow or ice & after we have continued this for some time we are to draw him into an out house where there is no artificial heat, still keeping him from the action of the ~~artificial~~ atmospheric air. He may after a time be removed to a house a little more protected, & afterwards a little increase of temp. on this may be used but very gradually, even for several days before we may allow the vital action of the heart to have its full effect, In fact they must be kept down by cold applications.

In addition to this we must carefully avoid giving any internal stimulus. We must in fact cool down the fire which is accumulating within. For this purpose we must give cold water, cold gruel or barley-water, cold infusions in small quantities. In some cases where we find that the patient is succumbing or fatally sinking we may give some brandy & water &c but when we find the least symptoms of return

animation we must omit it, & carefully oppose any attempt to administer them. In the great majority of cases, do all we can by these means, we shall have inflam. supervening. In old drunkards we must in some cases allow hot broths, brandy &c, but in these cases we need look for nothing less than a drop of one or both of the lower extremities & ~~often~~ sometimes of the superior also. But we are forced into this measure by the certainty that if we do not give stimuli the patient will have meanie a putrid & fatal sinking.

Necrosis. A part may mortify & become perfectly lifeless outside, as for instance the skin & cellular tissue may be gangrenous, while the muscles, tendons, nerves arteries &c may be sound & enable us to restore the limb. In fact it will often occur in spots around any severe injury while the surrounding parts are sound.

In the great majority of cases which occur ~~too~~ as in practice, a severe degree of inflam. is present some of the parts involved are more able to maintain it than others, & of course the less vital will sink all & become putrid, without involving the whole.

In these instances we should not resort to bark,
Porter, wine, nutritious food, &c to support the
system, for the influ. in the surrounding parts is
sluggish the cause of their death. We should on
the contrary give the patient small doses of
cal. with a little of the Pulv. ant. a drink of
seddity water to be taken in small quantities
every hour or 1/2 hour. The patient kept quiet &
all kinds of irritating food avoided. Bark should
not be sprinkled over the surface, but merely
a poultice of aroup with dead water, & other
similar applications to the part.

Dec 1st Dr. Sarrak. Mr. Bellar.

We have no specific emmenagogues. Savin, also
Bk Bellbore, Polygala Senega. essential oil
as Pennyroyal, rosemary, &c. Balsam capivi &c
Spts turpentine. Tinct canth. &c. Stimula-
ting injections into the vagina. R. from 3j to
3j of Spts ammonia to 3j of milk C. very effective.

Exercise as riding on horseback, dancing, pump-
ing the rope &c. Electricity is also excellent.
When it depends on congestion of the

spinal marrow we should make Tart. emet.
punctures & other kinds of irritation.

Dysmenorrhoea. Difficult & painful
menstruation, attended by pain in the
loins back, hips head, abdomen & pelvis,
sickness of the stomach &c.

Some females though the pain be severe in
menstruation is entirely or nearly absent dur-
ing the intervals. Sometimes we have a false
membrane formed inside of the uterine cavity
& suppressing the discharge while it remains
the catamenia appearing as soon as it
is thrown off. In general we must moderate
the pain during the menstrual flow &
prevent its subsequent recurrence. When
attended by manifestly phlogistic symptoms
we must use fire general bleeding, cupping &
sucking the pubis ^{& sacrum} & antimonials to induce
diaphoresis & acetemine to the skin, &
emetics to relieve the stomach followed by a
dose of cal. to evacuate the bowels. In short
a strictly antiphlogistic course of treatment.

When this disease occurs in weak or debilitated habits we must relax some of these remedies. In this case Sulph. Morphinum 2 grs to 3℥ of water a teaspoonful every hour, Camph. in large doses 10 grs every few hours. Stramonium hyoscyamus &c should be used.

Immoderate flow of the menses or Menorrhagia. This may consist in a too frequent return or too long continuance. We must carefully consider the habits, temperament, &c of our patient in order to decide what might be considered an unnatural or profuse discharge.

A removal of a adult female to a warm climate is liable to produce a discharge.

Married women or prostitutes are more liable to this disease than maidens.

Two classes of females are peculiarly disposed to this disease. The robust & plethoric & the weak & flaccid. All those causes which irritate the neighbouring parts are liable to produce this disease.

The various kinds of stimulating emmenagogues
& many other exciting causes. In prognosticating
in this disease we must consider the duration,
time, quantity & its effects on the system.
The shortest duration is the most favorable.
The profuse or dripping is not so immediately
dangerous as a purged flow.

Dec. 6th Dr. Revere on Pae.

The best remedy to be used in closing back bites
is the oil of turpentine.

Phlegmasiae. Inflamm of the brain
From facts before us we may infer that very great
disorganizations of the brain may take place
from affections of the mind. In a case of a young
lady who had a nervous affection for several years
the left lobe of the cerebrum was found almost
totally disorganized & in a state of ramollissement,
or breaking down of the textures of the brain, yet
without disordering the intellectual faculties.

The pulse must not be relied on in this disease as
it often appears to indicate returning health, when in
reality it is the precursor of an early death.

The rules to distinguish meningitis from cerebritis are not worth straying. In practice they will be found perfectly futile.

Our opportunities for investigating this disease in a diagnostic point of view are poor indeed, for enclosed as it is in a bony case & shutting out all scrutiny we have to rely on the most fallacious of circumstances, viz the feelings of the patient & these patients generally children.

The modes of treatment of course have been varied almost ad infinitum. The french have divided it into Phrenitis, Meningitis, cephalitis & more lately ramollissement. But we had better consider all varieties of inflam. of the brain as cephalitis. Phrenitis is known in general by fever & furious madness, in its idiopathic form. Causes Blows on the head, irritating applications to the scalp as corrosive sublimate &c. Internal use of alcohol, & all the strong & active narcotics. metastasis repeller eruptions or discharges. — Symptoms, Pain in the head, loss of appetite, furred tongue. Somnolency or

a disposition to watchfulness. constriction
of the scalp. on the second day there is
generally some alteration in the intellectual
functions & in the appearance of the eye. The
pulse rises & becomes hard, bowels obsti-
nately costive, billious vomiting. Intellit
now becomes perfectly deranged. Incontinent
talking & staring, screaming & laughing at intervals,
after the 4th or 5th day these symptoms moderate
& the patient falls asleep, & wakes apparently
collected, but with a partial paralysis, stabi-
zing convulsions & ~~deranged~~ persons who are permanently
deranged we shall have symptoms marking
active influ. of the brain, which will terminate in
resolution.

Meningitis. This is common in children & is
liable to be mistaken for an ephemeral fever,
but will not yield to the usual antiphlogistic
remedies, but return from time to time after having
taken them. After these have taken place a few
times, vomiting will ensue & generally point out
the true nature of the case.

The pupil does not indicate this disorder & is not to be regarded but when we find billious vomiting with somnolency & starting in sleep children we may pronounce meningitis. On examining the eye we shall find strabismus, enlargement of the pupil, insensibility to light or a morbid sensitiveness & sometimes almost a total closure of the muscle of the iris. In these cases we shall often find a false or factitious membrane formed by effusion between the membranes of the brain. Without effusion into the substance or cavities.

This disease is exceedingly insidious.

Dr Geo. Mc Blellan on Surgery
In injuries such as fractures & dislocations we frequently see the error of attempting by a severely antiphlog. regimen & starvation to run down inflam. till mortification results as a consequence of this mistake, & where it would not have taken place if inflam had been allowed to supervene in the regular restorative manner. Indeed in case of an insidious shock when no effusion occurs we should stimulate.

The moist gangrene require some of the dry
absorbent applications as pulver charcoal
or to correct putridity some Chlor. lime. or
Tribolignivous acid. Whereas in dry gangrene
we must apply poultices &c. When we have
debility & derangement of the stomach & con-
tents as well as the other parts of the system.

We must use some medicine that will gently
stimulate it into action. This is the Col. alk
carb ammon. in form of a mucilage or vol.
julep. Load gum arab 2 to 4 ℥ of gum
& sugar loaf carb ammon in powder 1 ℥.
These will make ½ pint of the mixture, add
to this rose water or common water so as to
form a mucilage, dose ½ or every ½ hour
till you have cleansed & given tone to the
stomach. It should be carefully prepared
The proper nutriment is the wine whey & these
two remedies should be associated together
like man & wife ½ pt fresh milk boiled
thoroughly in a large vessel. then add ½ the quan-
tity of wine. boil a few seconds & strain & doctor.

Dec 7th Dr. Saml. McCallan.

In menorrhagia or uterine hemorrhage, must be treated with resolt. to the extent of subduing the active febrile symptoms, ~~symptoms~~ The bowels should be well evacuated, the saline cathartics however should not be used. If the symptoms do yield to this treatment we must give emetics either to the extent of vomiting or to the extent of nausea. Small nauseating doses of Forst. ant. is very efficacious in subduing all kinds of hemorrhage. Digitalis should be given in hemorrhage in case of small quick & frequent pulse. The Patient should be kept at perfect rest, cold applications to the part, acidulated drinks & the lightest diet. But when the discharge results from debility we must keep the Patient at rest & make warm applications to the extremities, & sometimes a little stimuli. The intermediate condition of them is generally met with. Leger of lead in doses of 2 to 4 grs. with opium in dose of 1 or 2 grs. Dover's Powr. 5 grs. In cases of great debility mur, Ferri Sulph. acid. tart Ferri &c.

great care should be taken to discover whether there is any degree of uterine irritation, In case of real gonorrhoic state of the uterine vessels we may give cinnamon, Savin, & other stimulating remedies. If the flooding still continues we must use the tamponal plugging the vagina with an old silk handkerchief dipped in oil or some astringent mixture as alum oak bark &c.

Flux about a leucorrhoea. A very troublesome & common disease. It most commonly consists of a thin white or transparent mucous discharge. It will sometimes ~~with~~ produce symptoms of gonorrhoea in the male causing suspicions of his wife. It will be more profuse in winter than in summer from the checking of the cutaneous exhalations. The source of the discharge has long been a subject of discussion, It probably comes from the lacunae on the surface of the womb & vagina. Females of a weak flaccid or neurophlegmatic habit will be more liable to leucorrhoea than the robust. The exciting cause of leucorrhoea are divided into 2 kinds, the irritating use of crues

agones Prolapsus uteri, difficult parturition
or excessive venereal indulgence. The general
causes are disorder of the bowels or exposure to
vicissitudes &c. Lascivious habits, full feeding
& drinking in the indolent english women
particularly in the wives of the publicans. In these
cases the tumor will be found diseased.

Or it may be caused by a disorganization of the
uterus, or from the cauliflower excrescence &c.

Secy Dr Revere on Practice.

In laxatives the quantity does not have much
effect, but in purges the quantity very much modi-
fies their effect. The anastics are given in very
small doses, & produce large evacuations. The most
active are the castor oil, claterium, Santal, Scillebon,
Btk & white &c. &c. It is better to consider all kinds
of inflam. of the brain, hyarcephalus, meningitis,
cerebritis &c, under the head of cephalitis.

Sometimes not the slightest disorder of the brain can
be found even when we have the clearest signs of
cephalitis during life.

Purulent discharge from the ear occurring from or causing cephalitis. This often takes place when the discharge does not occur or is suddenly suppressed we have inflam. of the brain supervening. Instances sometimes occur in which abscesses forming inside of the aurumeter will pass their way out through it & the petrous portion of the temporal bone & discharge by the external ear.

Sometimes the patient suffers extremely previous to the discharge but is immediately relieved upon its occurrence. Sometimes this disease is not confined to the external ear but occurs in the internal ear, coming out by the Eustachian tube, in this case, the membrana tympana is to be pierced, so as to give it exit. The 4th Modification of cephalitis is that called ramollissement or softening of its substance. This change consists of converting the Parenchyma of the brain into a Pulsations or even semi-fluid mass. Its shades of colour are very various as greenish, ashy yellowish, or sometimes of a preternatural white colour. It rarely takes place in both hemispheres & we may distinguish the sound structure from the diseased by a comparison of the edges upon a section.

ossification of the arteries of the brain is often
likewise present. That this derangement does
often result from inflm. cannot be denied but
there are many cases related in which no inflm. was present.
Dr Abercrombie met it in all ages. But others have
never met it under 30 years.

All these forms of cephalitis in general run their
course in a very short period, but not always, for
occasionally becomes exceedingly tedious.

Dec. 7th Dr. Geo. McWilliam on Sargency.

The stimulus recommended in the early stages
of modification will answer perfectly well in many
other cases attended with this sinking condition.
But in many cases of morbid vigilance & fac-
titation starting &c we must use soothing & anodyne
remedies ~~in~~ conjunction. In cases of extreme prostration
we had better employ the dry opium. It is far preferable to
laudanum or black drop, the morphia if used must
be given in pills. In cases of great & violent delirium &
factitation we must give opium in doses of 1 or 2 grs. every
hour till we moderate or subdue the symptoms, & then
suspend the opium & use the Vol. alk. & wine & hyal. alone

till the opium is again called for. In some cases when we find a patient who is excited instead of quieted by the opium in whatever quantity, we must give Camph. $\frac{1}{2}$ or Gum arab. $\frac{1}{2}$ or loaf sugar. 40 grs Camph. rubbed thoroughly into a Julap. It is a matter of immense consequence to inquire into the idiosyncrasy of individuals or families, for some persons will have severe nervous symptoms for several days in consequence of the administration of opium. Another substitute for opium may be used, when we need its effects & cannot give opium. The tinct of Hop in doses of 30 drops given in a little mucilaginous drink will induce sleep. So will the good fermented liquors.

The nurse should allow our patient to take large portions at a time of any thing. In extreme cases we must give even the wine when in prompt doses, so also the Proton, & never in more than wine glassfuls. every $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Diet. Eggs & aypts generally recommended but aypts to be very narrowly watched & sparingly given, so of eggs. The best of all food is animal broth of some kind, the best is beef tea, & we had better approximate it as nearly as possible, this comes on well after the wine when continuing the

~~infected~~ Vol. alk. to assist the foul matter which
is constantly accumulating in the stomach during mort-
ification. In great prostration we must give brandy
in well prepared Sago, Tapioca, arrowroot or oat-
meal gruel in constipation. A desert Spoonful of
brandy is sufficient at a time. To make Chicken broth
we should skin skin the fowl & cut out all the fatty
matter boil it in water skin off the fat which swims
on the surface, boil it with rice or barley & strain &
season &c. But in extremes of prostration tonics
in other forms will be required. Quinine is generally
required, but the aromatic deco. of bark is best.

Take best bark 13 cardamom cinnamon or any
other aromatic make a decoction without hard
boiling. Pour off & add to every small dose a little
Saxham's tinct. After the suppuration & colligative
discharges have commenced these tonic measures
are absolutely necessary. The bad effects of any
substance which is not tonic or nutritious, cannot be
conceived of. The effects of the foul excretions &
absorptions which are taking place from the mort-
ified part produce the worst kind of effects.

See 7th

Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Emetics very useful in dyspepsia. In gout, in
anæmia. In paralysis of the smell & taste, they
have been successfully employed. also in some cases
of epilepsy. The repetition of emetics in dyspepsia
is to be avoided, because they weaken the stomach.

In hyarothorax they are dangerous. In mania
a potu they are excellent in the first stages.
Chronic cases are better treated by opium.

Sphecar. white, gray & brown, Emetine the
active principle, it appears to possess an an-
dync property. Dose of *Sphecar* 20 to 25 grs
may be given in pills, infusion or powder, it
may be given in a tea. Excellent as a diaph-
oretic. *Pale*, *Leor*, *Sphecar* 1 gr. *Opia* 1 gr. *Sulph*
Tricap 8 grs. Dose of *vin Sphecar* 1 ℥. for an
adult. It is also made in the form of syrup.
As an emetic in *Tremor* it is slow mild &
safe. It may be combined with *Foot ant* gr *Sphe* 1 ℥.
It is often used in intermittent fever. It is
better than *Foot ant* in debilitated cases.
Akensis used it with great effect in

asthma 4 or 5 grs every morning long continued.
& it will effect a cure if the air do not forbid
In small doses it will purge. In dysentery
of a typhus grade small doses to produce
perspiration the bowels at the same time to be
kept open by Rheubarb, the strength suppor-
ted by tonics. Has been used in $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a
grain in uterine hemorrhage, rub it up with sugar.
In coughs attended with hemoptysis it is
useful, & when combined with chalk & given
every morning it relieves Phthisis. also in
menstruation. Small doses of Opium have
been used in General fever, it acts by keep-
ing the bowels gently open. In some persons, the
operations of purging will produce asthma.
Incompatibles vinegar & all the vegetable acids
Infusion of Galls is its antiodor or strong test.

Sulph Lime. One atom of sulph acid
1 of lime. yet it has acid properties. It is a very
certain emetic & useful in poisons. It should
be given however in a highly diluted form

Orfell & thinks it noxious. Sugar & water
+ the carb Potas dissolve it. Large doses of
Nitre willadden the lining memb. of the
stomach & alter the character of the lungs,
in colour & crepitation. It operates in a
proper dose of 10 grs to 3j suddenly & medi-
ly. ~~Dr Moser's mixture~~ Sulph Zinc

The empirical plan of treating dysentery by
opium although fatal is nevertheless popular,
mainly because it relieves pain at first.

In inflammatory dysentery we must keep the
bowels open & the Sol of Mucos will constitute
official Peack 2 grs Sulph Zinc. 2 drops Sulph and
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of water, an ass for the eyes. Milk, alkalis
vegetable infusions incompatible. Ashes & tea

Dec 8th Dr. Revere on Practice

The ramollissement of the brain is no doubt a
process somewhat similar to gangrene in other
textures. Tubercles of the brain, they may
occur in some diseases. sometimes in scrofulous constitutions
in fact quite often. They occur in the lungs, producing
Phthisis. they may be infl. of small lymphatic glands.

which abound in every texture of the body. They come on
very insidiously & after a time Incur cerebralitis.

But in general their progress is very slow.

Effusion & Ramollissement sometimes do occur when
it is impossible to trace them to any obvious cause.

Formerly, it was supposed that hydrocephalus must
be fatal, because there were no lymphatics in the
brain to carry off the effused fluid, but this is of fact
Diagnosid. Head ache most usual, but not
always present. When however it does occur with
great severity with morbid sensitiveness on the
opposite side one may suppose inflam. of the brain.

Paralysis must be aced as conclusive. Another impro-
consideration is that the nerves do arise from the inter-
nal substance of the brain. The fibres of the brain do
occupate, so that injuries on one side of the head, are
liable to affect the opposite side of the body. The right
lobe of the brain is most liable to become affected &
the left side of the body to be paralyt.

Comotiner is a frequent symptom. Some affection of the
slight of the mind generally supervens. Vomiting is a
diagnostic in many cases of this disease.

The pulse does not give true indications in this disease but may occasionally be admitted as concurrent evidence in cephalitis. Its strength must not govern as in the use of the lancet. — The uterine is often extremely slow, much slower than in health, but sometimes faster.

The stools are often altered in colour & consistence, becoming very green like spinach. Loss of agglutination when occurring with other symptoms may be regarded as of consequence in deciding in cephalitis. Prognosis is in general unfavorable, but may sometimes be cured.

The disease may even in ramollissement be after a time be restored. Sometimes women get well spontaneously.

When the disease is recognized in the first stage it may by judicious treatment be cured, but seldom after the first stage.

Treatment. When we have reason to believe that cephalitis is present. We must use actively & efficiently the antiphlogistic remedies, not by the quantity but by the effects. Bloodletting is not to be contra-indicated by a weak pulse, vomiting &c but we must go forward with the remedy. We have often to take blood from the jugular vein or temporal artery instead of the arm. If this be not sufficient we must

cap the back part of the head. Free catharsis
with Cal & Sallap, with demulcent bath following.
Purge freely at any rate. In adults Give 30 grs of
Colocynth & cal 5 pills on every 2 or 3 hours.

If they do not answer the croton oil must be
used, dose 1 gr to 5. dropped into a crumb of
bread & rolled up. Cold to the head, pounded
ice in a bladder to the shaven head. Or more powerful
from cold ^{ice} water from a coffee pot. This will produce
a visible effect on the disease. Blisters have been
much used in former times, but now they should not
be used at first, & hardly ever in fact. but if we
fail with the rest we may use them.

Mercury was once a very popular remedy to induce salivation.
But if any thing is to be done in this disease it must be done
before the mercury can take effect. Another powerful
remedy is the Tart. ant. used like the Stoliard. viz.
to saturate the system with it, in the early stages.

Scizitatis has been recommended but never did good.
In cephalitis we must by bleeding, Tart ant & purgation
endeavour to procure resolution, if this be not accomplished
the patient's only chance is lost.

Dec. 5th. Dr Geo. McEllan on Surgery.
Modifications of Gangrene. Gangrenous sinews of
Pott. occurs in old persons principally in men, with-
out any inflam. in the dry kind. But when it is of
the moist kind, occurring either without any irrita-
tion or injury or after an injury, we do have the
most severe inflam. & pain, & sometimes we are even
compelled to bleed quite extensively, because we
cannot excite the secutions so easily as in middle aged
persons. But in other cases we must give stimuli &
tonics to support the strength. Often when we wish to
diminish the circulation we may do so by quelling the
operation in head & elevate the limbs. But in the case of these
diseases occurring in old persons we must not use this
practice, because the large vessels being affected &
causing the disease, must be assisted by a depending
posture of the limbs. These things do not occur in young
persons or children. Tight bandaging & cooling applications
will not answer, but a warm covering, poultices &c are
best as well as most agreeable. Another peculiarity is
that the pain is not at all proportioned to the extent of the
disease, being far more severe than we should suppose.

The opiate practice of Mr Pott in this case is no doubt excellent. but it must be used in its dry state in pills, & if these have been some time made they will be still better. Laudanum will not do. It finds its way too suddenly to the brain. In plethoric & full fleshed patients we must carefully & steadily advance the degree of circulating fluids, by a direct antiphlogistic regimen of the most inoffensive vegetables, bread tea &c. often by this mode of treatment in these cases, we may ~~induce~~ induce a stoppage of the gangrene & set up a healthy action. the sound flesh growing up from beneath.

When we discover symptoms of flatulency we must not only give condiments aromatics &c but actually better food.

But this stercoraceous practice must not be too generally used. Many an old man has been sent to his long home by this means. This is too pernicious, though egregiously absurd. We must treat all cases of mortification according to the constitution, stimulating when we have attaining debility a sinking, & depleting when Plethora & fullness are present. Generally in any of these cases of mort. it will not do to bleed largely, sometimes the patient will vacillate between great prostration & extreme irritative action.

In regard to ulcers the constitutional treatment already laid down will in general apply. If we have an ulcer red hot, swollen & painful we apply soothing, emollient & relaxing applications. However if there be a great deal of biting heat present we must apply cooling lotions, as lead water, cola whiskey & water, cooling astringents, & venesection. In the first place remove the constitutional disease, & in the 2nd assist the restorative processes of suppuration & granulation. The best emollient application for which is the common bread & milk poultice, covered thoroughly with fresh lard. So soon as suppuration & granulation occur we must use some unimparting cerate or ointment.

Dec 10th Dr Saml. McClellan.

Leucorrhoea. Treatment. As it may be caused by various circumstances, we must fulfil different indications. First to correct general derangement & secondly to abate the excessive discharge.

In the full & plethoric woman we must use the antiphlogistic & repetitory measures attending to the state of the stomach bowels & liver. by means

calomel Blue Pill &c, cupping & blistering over
the region of the tumor. The diet should be strictly
attended to, no distilled or fermented liquors should
be used. In case of debilitated habits we
must attend to the circulation & restore the
general health. Remove all exciting causes should
be removed, if suckling a child it must be
weaned, the diet & habits strictly scrutinized.
In case of gastric derangement a gentle emetic
should be given. Means for the local
disease. The existence of tumours excruciating &c.
Should be ascertained by examination.
Whenever there is any sign of inflammation action
present the patient should be kept perfectly
at rest, bleeding or scarifications over the part
warm bathing of the parts. Bleeding rarely necessary.
Rhubarb, manna, &c will be in general
sufficient to move the bowels. The pulse in these
cases will rarely call for more. nor is the patient
usually so much debilitated as to need stimuli.
The gyna discharges from the vagina are in a high
degree irritating & should be treated by soothing

injections, with watery infusion of Joppia, or Opium
hyoscyamus, none made too strong. These con-
tinued for a few days will generally succeed in
allaying the irritation. The most effectual
injections in this disease as astringents are the
sulph Zinc $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{j}$ to 1 qt water. or Salp^r acetas Plumb
 $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{j}$ to 1 qt water, or both these may be put into a
quart of water. Linco's weak infusion may be used
Salp^r & nitric acid a few drops to a large quan-
tity of water. Tinct mar. Ferri also is effectual
in some cases. All these must be much varied
in different cases. The substances should be
thrown high up in the vagina. The female
syringe, of Clarke is best. he should not have too
much force used. nor carry the syringe too high.
The common female syringe will not hold a sufficient
liquid. The tamponade wet in solutions of sulphur
Zinc, &c have been used, but is liable to keep up
an irritating & distending effect. The employment of
extract of cicuta. Belladonna. Hyoscyamus. Ratanh
Sanguis arcoris. Balsam copaiba 4 to 8 grs in the con-
cocted form. 40 to 50 drops in its common form

Dec 10th Dr. Revere on Practice

The maximum dose of Tart. ant. at once is 2 or 3 grs. & the intervals should be of from 30 to 50 minutes long.

Vesication over a diseased organ, acts by counter irritation. Phrenitis Hydrocephalus. Rammollition.

Rachialgitis. comprehending hydrochondriasis, lypstina, chronic Rheumatism and all other diseases resulting from inflm. of the spinal marrow. From the experiments of Sir C. Bell the cerebrum is exclusively devoted to the purposes of voluntary motions while the cerebellum is peculiar to sensation.

According to him the spinal marrow is nothing more than a prolongation of the cerebellum & cerebrum down the vertebral canal. The organs of organic life are chiefly interesting to the physician. They derive their nerves from the ganglionic system. Though these nerves are not derived directly from the brain yet their connection with the spinal cord is quite strong. When the spinal cord becomes inflamed it may lose all the terminations of the brain under the same circumstances. It is now well ascertained that many of that numerous class of diseases

called by Dr Deallen neuritis was inflam. of the cord.
The first kind of inflam. of the spinal cord are those
which by their symptoms point to the seat of the disease
See 10th

Dr. Geo. McCallan

In cases of opacity of the cornea from inflam. we may
begin with the antiphlogistic treatment, use a
weak solution of corros. sublim. 1 gr to \mathcal{O} of pure water.
3 or 4 drops of the clear sol. into the eye, a few times every
day persisted in for a long time. afterwards blow
fine cal into the eye. Mode of dressing ulcers
by strips & bandages. the strips should be from
 $\frac{1}{2}$ in to 1 in breadth. We should always leave small
vacancies between the different strips, to admit the
escape of the pus. After applying the strips in this
manner we should lay on a piece of very porous
lint, & on that a very soft & porous bandage should
be applied loosely over the part & over the whole limb
below, to prevent swelling, beginning at the bottom.
Condition of ulcers in which it is applicable.
They should not be in an inflamed or irritated
condition, but after we have by proper measures

reduced these active symptoms. It is admirable in all those cases where the parts are relaxed, & in a healthy condition after the inflam. has been subdued. It serves to support the vessels & prevent injection of them in a second coat by exercise or gravity. This application will promote the absorption of the coagulating lymph & the growth of granulations. Indolent ulcers are those sores which are torpid, not painful, does not suppurate nor granulate. These generally call for some stimulating application to the parts which would be totally inadvisable in an inflam. or irritable ulcer. The veriegis in dry ulcers is very good, as are the red paeap. &c After which the strips & bandages may be employed with advantage, & we shall soon excite the action of

the ulcers
see 10th Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Tart. ant. Tincture of antimony & Potash.
This med. is composed by the alkalis, earths, & the decoction of haek. It is said that gentian & myrror are not incompatible with it though other bitters are. The Sulphates of mag & soda may with a good effect be given with Tart ant 1gr Salts 13

From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr to excite nausea, 1 to 4 grs to vomit.
This medicine may be given in the hot & cold
stages of intermittent fever, in the first to induce
nausea & delay critical action, in the cold to vomit.
Ios. ant. is an important remedy in all bilious
diseases. Dr. Boerhaave gave this remedy in dose
of from 3 to 10 grs, in the course of 2 or 4 hours, in
order to produce a strong stimulant effect.

1 gr in a pint of water is mingled every 2 hours
in dysentery most excellent. After the acute stages
of these diseases are past it produces but little
effect. It has cured *Ascaris* in 48 hours.

12 or 15 grs may be given in 24 hours. The influ. of
the ~~trans~~ of virus after bleeding have been well
treated by this remedy. Tetanus from cold have
been cured by it. Hemoptysis & apoplexy are
not benefited. It operates by producing a
reaction of influ., in large doses.

In giving tart ant in cases of narcotic poisons
it is to be objected to. Tart. ant. is used to induce
nausea in dislocations of the large bones. It is
excellent to induce the cravings of a morbid appetite

The symptoms, of Tart. ant. in excess are
a rough metallic taste, tormina, vomiting.
The effect of the whole class of poisons is to
excite spasm of the muscular fibres of the
alimentary canal & rest of the system.

The antidote is decoction of bark or galls or
either of them in yewar. Opium should be
given if the vomiting be severe, warm bath feet
air, nuns. &c. It was formerly the practice to
use the graft of ant to form vin. ant.

Nicotiana Tabac. Its virtus resides in a
vegetable principle called ~~n~~nicotine.

Tobacco is the best emetic which can be used
in cases poisoning by the narcotics applied in a poultice
to the stomach. given internally it prevents
violent & dangerous vomiting. Epilepsy & intermit-
tents have been suspended by this remedy.

In tetanus it is most useful. Though of a
deadly poisonous nature, it is useful in some
obstinate & terrible spasms, which cannot other-
wise be treated. It has cured cramp by a poultice
to the stomach of a child.

Ammonia, when employed in a large dose is emetic, 1 teaspoonful in a cup of water.

Lobelia Inflata, Indian Tobacco. Its powerful giddiness & various other symptoms too strong for common use. 10 to 20 grs of the powder is an emetic. It is principally valuable in asthma & croup.

Locust. a decoction of the inner bark is very grateful even 10 minutes. safe & mild.

Bisulphate of Copper. Soluble in 2 parts of hot & 4 of cold water. Iron is known in a salt with sulph. cup. by the greenish hue of crystals. 2 grs Sulph. cup 2 of Tart. ant. good emetic.

Blue vit. as an emetic $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grs. ~~also~~ All vegetable & astringent infusions as tea decoor & pills are its antiaotics. white of eggs ~~is~~ better.

Inflam of the stomach &c are the results of the excessive use of this remedy.

Mercurial emetics. formerly much used *Sellenia Trifoliata* dose 30 grs.

Squilla Marietima, Its active principle is called solitine, Squill is not much used

as an emetic on account of its uncertainty
as a cathartic &c In asthma, croup & cough the
oxymel & Syrup are the best remedies.

Dose of the fluid Jarach. 13. same as aab.
& effus. wine.

Dr. Joseph

1833 Cooper Cr.

Monday 9th left Mr Cooper's Dec. 4th came to board at 1.75
for attending, when I was gone " 7th Took room at 2.00 per month.
till Thursday night 19th Dec.
Jan 4th paid boarding at 5.25
Jan 11th paid rent up to = 1.50

1833 Dr. Mrs. —

Patterson Cr.

Dec 5. 10 visits & advice for son — 1.00
" 6 " 2 do " do " do 2.50 = 1.00
28th 1 visit at night & medicine 1.25
29th 2 do. at 50 = 2 do = 1.37 1/2
1834 med. J. E. Tinct. of Ipecac — 75
Jan 27th 7 visits & prescriptions for self 1.00

Dr. George

Dr. McBurn to

1833
Dec 27th 10 visits & delivery of wife = Andrew Smith Dr
28th " 2 visits at 50 & med 25 = 1.25
29th 2 do " 50 & med 50 = 1.50
30th 1 do " 50 & med 50 = 1.00
Jan 3rd 2 do " 50 & med 50 = 1.25

Mrs. Sutton Dr. Jan 3rd 1834

Do, 1 visit over the river 100. Spent Night at Tinct. of Ipecac 25
Jan 11th 2 do 2 visits & medicine for daughter — 1.25

Birmingham 27th Dec. 1853

George McLean Dr

				\$.
	To visit to wife in labour & delivery			6 ⁰⁰
28 th	2 visits at 50 ^c = 1.00	opium pills 25 ^c =		1.25
29 th	2 do " 50 ^c = 1.00	sundry medicine 50 ^c =		1.50
30 th	2 do " 50 ^c = 1.00	" do 75 ^c =		1.75
31 st	3 do " 50 ^c = 1.50	do - do 50 ^c =		2.00
Jan 1 st 1854	To 2 visits at 50 ^c = 1.00	Landamm 3		
	Spitz. Lactation. & Spitz. Nit 3j a. a. 25 ^c			1.75
2 nd	1 visit at 50 ^c (mixture Tart. ant. 34. 1.00 =			1.50
3 rd	1 do " 50 ^c Tinct. op. Spitz. Nit. dulc. a. a. 3j =			4.00
4 th	1 do " 50 ^c Ung. Tart. ant. 25 ^c =			75
5 th	1 do " 50 ^c - - - - 25 ^c =			75
6 th	1 do " 50 ^c - - - -			50
7 th	1 do - 50 Ung. Tart. ant. 25. Spitz. Nit. dulc. 25 ^c			1.25
8 th	Spitz. Nit. dulc. 25^c 3j sol. Sulph. Linn 25 ^c =			50
8 th	1.00 - 50 - - - -			
9 th	1.00 - 50. Sol. Sulph. Linn 3j 25 ^c =			75
10 th	1.00 - 50 dividing from. ling. for child 50 ^c =			1.00
11 th	1.00 - 50 3j Spitz. Nit. dulc. 25 ^c =			75
12 th	1.00 - 50 - - - -			50
13 th	3.00 - 50. 3j Landamm 25. Spitz. amon. 25 ^c =			2.00
14 th	2.00 - 50 = 1.00 1 dose saty. & tart. ant. 25 ^c =			1.25
15 th	2.00 - 50 = 1.00 4 poundy 25 ^c each Vin. colic 50 ^c =			2.50

Birmingham Aug 15th 1834.

George McCane &c

\$ c

To 2 visits to wife 2.50 = 1.00. 2 powder 25 = 50. — 1.50

Aug 17th 2 do " " — 50 = 100. 4 powder 25 = 100 — 2.00

18th " 2 do " 50 = 100. 3.1/2 pills 25. 4 powder 25 = 100 = 2.25

19th " 2 do " 50 = 100. 6 powder 25 = 150 — 2.50

20th " 1 do — 50 — — — 50

21st 1 do — 50. 4 powder 25 = 100 — 1.50

22nd 1 do .. 50 3 do — 25 = 75 — 1.25

23rd 1 do " 50. 3.1/2 laudanum 25 — — 75

24th 1 do — 50 — — — 50

25th 1 do — 50. Sulph Magnesia & Senega 50 — 1.00

26th 1 do 50 — — — 50

27th 1 do 50 — — — 50

28th 1 do — 50 3.1/2 sol. sup. antea, plus 50 = 1.00

Sept 1st 1 visit 50. 1 box pills 50 — — 1.00

Jan'y 3rd 1834

Mrs. Sutton Dr

To visit over the river too. Spitz. Aft. at Tuck's Jan 25 = 1.00

Jan'y 12th

James Barr Dr

To visit & medicine **Paice** — 1.25

Andrew Kidd Dr

To amputation for self — 50

Jan'y 25th

John Holloway Dr

To amput for self 50. **Paice** full open 25 = 75

Mrs. Carney Dr

To medicine for **Paice** & child — 1.25

Mrs. Patterson Dr

To bleeding & other surgery & prescription &c — 1.00

July 12th

Mrs. Harb. Dr

To drawing tooth for self in office — 25

Mr. Robins ^{July 14th} Dr

To visit the wife 1.00. Cat at Tuck's Aug 25 = 1.25

Spitz. Aft. Sule 50. — Tuck's Jan 25 = 52 1/2 } 4.87

15 July - 2 visits to 50 = 1.00

Mr. — the Dutchman Dr

To visit to wife 1.00. Delivery 6.00 Spitz. Aft. Sule 25 = 7.25

" do " " in evening 50. Bleeding wife 50. = 1.00

18 Mr. Robins Dr to visit to wife 50. Cat. Aug 25 = 75

17th To 2 visits to 80 50, also 8 p.m. 225 = 2.00 — 2.75

~~Joseph T. Cooper~~

Mr. Robert By 18th 1834

To 2 visits at 50[¢] per visit 25[¢] ——— 1.00

Mr. Long 13th & 14th

To visit to child 100[¢] ——— 1.50

To 2 visits " do 100[¢] Cal. & Rheis 25[¢] ——— 1.25

Joseph T. Cooper

19th Mrs. Robbins do

To 2 visits at 50[¢] = 100[¢] Cal. & Rheis 25[¢] ——— 1.25

Mr. Long to visit to child 4th 2nd = 8th 50[¢]

20th My Robbins or do 2 visits 4th 100[¢]

4 x 15 = 60

There are 3 separate pieces of manuscript
each containing notices of the children born
of the various mothers. They have been
the children of the children. The
name of the children of the children
have been the children of the children
and are now the children of the children



Mrs Elder 305 Race

R. M. Waterman 38 John

J Lewis — 200 arch,

Mrs Ashley 141 S. Lenth.

Green

Copes

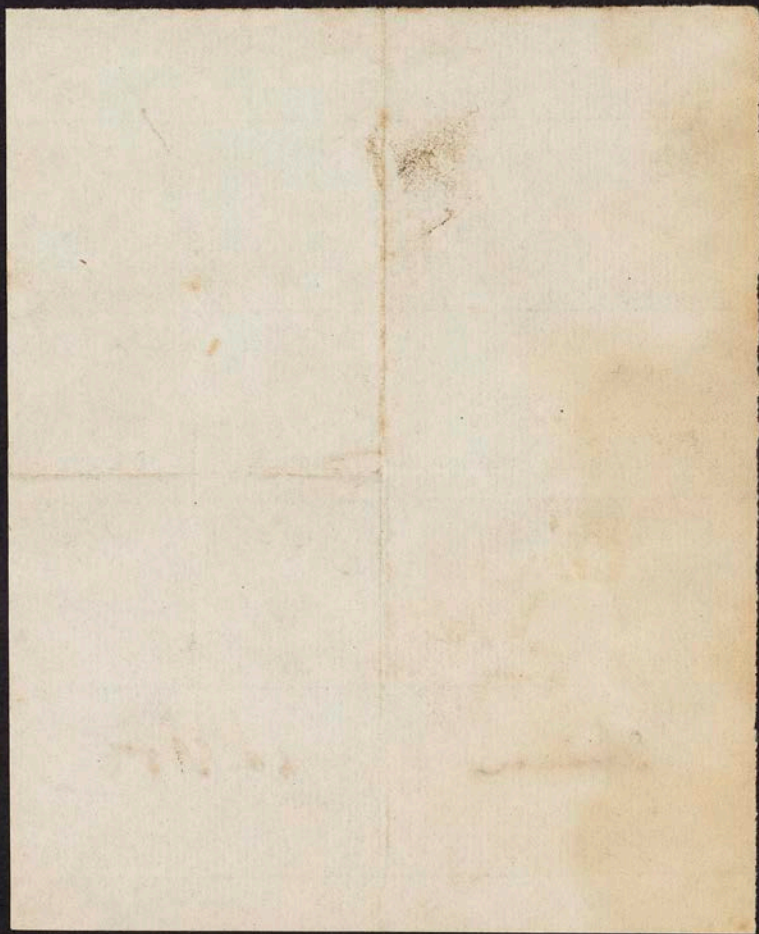
Walker 33 Sanson

R. C. Armstrong 28 A. 8th Street

" Eckhart 188 Pine Street

Skinner

66 - S 8th



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